The United People of
Yamato Are the Uniters
Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon
Surrender

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THORNY ISSUES ON HOME FRONT TROUBLING U.S.

Citizens Concerned Over Mounting Friction Between Democrats, Republicans

LABOR STILL UNSATISFIED

Government's False Communiques Engender Complacency, Slow Up War Effort

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 2.—Although the people of the United States at large are living in a fools' paradise under the roseate illusion created by the propaganda machinery of the warmongers in and around the White House, the more responsible citizens are being assailed by grave concern over the struggle between the Democrats and Republicans ever intensifying with the approach of the presidential election, the antagonism between the Government and Congress and the constant stream of labor disputes and strikes.

In November last year as soon as the 400,000 United Mine Workers of America led by John Lewis walked out demanding higher wages, in violation of the pledge not to resort to strikes for the duration of the war, the workers in the two key industries of iron and steel and railways began agitating for more pay, following by the aluminum, aircraft and other vital war industries. This tendency among workers to go on strike is attributed partly to their dissatisfaction with the labor policies of the Administration and Congress, the Administration being intent on pegging down both wages and prices and Congress determined to repudiate the right of workers to make organized demands under a Wartime Strike Prohibition Act, although recognizing a certain rise in prices and partly to their optimistic view that victory and the end of the war was at hand, which has removed their wartime scruples. On the other hand, it is regarded in some quarters as motivated by a desire on the part of the labor unions to seize the opportunity afforded by the war to secure higher wages and other advantages for workers, while John Lewis for one, is believed to be actuated by a scheme to prevent President Roosevelt from being elected for a fourth term.

Miners Seize Chance

The coal miners' strike saw a settlement of a sort with the Government granting a more or less raise in wages for extra hours. Although the Government explained the step as an exceptional case which constituted no violation of the general rules under the Wage Stabilization Act, it was regarded as a serious step calculated to emasculate the Act. True to expectation, 170,000 iron and steel workers, refusing to work without contracts, went on strike between December 24 when the old contracts expired and December 28, thus causing a production loss of 125,000 tons to the State. The production for last year had been the lowest in 40 years and any decrease below that point had been regarded as most dangerous, so that this loss of 125,000 tons came as a serious blow to the American war industry.

The railway workers belonging to 15 unions and numbering 1,000,000 countered President Roosevelt's mediation plan to increase wages for extra hours with a demand for higher wages for regular hours and they threatened to quit work on an unprecendented scale. With the United States engaged in tremendous campaigns in the West and East, President Roosevelt saw the seriousness of such a large-scale railway strike and proclaimed that unless his mediation plan was accepted he would place railways under military management. But the outcome of the conflict was that, on January 19, the Administration again made concessions to the workers and by this means barely saved the situation.

Differences Admitted

In an attempt to explain away these frequent strikes, the Administration is saying that these are not necessarily an indication of a lack of patriotism on the part of workers, as the miraculous munitions output and the organization of an unprecented army and navy demonstrate, but merely have been caused by a difference of opinion between the Government and work-

(Continued on Page 3)

Gandhi's Wife Critical After Heart Attack; Still Kept in Prison

Special

LISBON, February 2.—A Bombay dispatch said today that Mrs. Mohandas Gandhi, wife of the Indian nationalist leader, was critically ill following a heart attack. Although she has been in poor health for several years she has been kept in prison by the British authorities in connection with the Mahatma's demand for immediate Indian independence.

CHUNGKING ADMITS LACK OF SUPPLIES

Chiang Official Denies Anglo-U.S. Statements Belittling Loss of Burma Road

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The Anglo-American statements belittling the blow dealt to Chungking by the closure of the Burma Road were refuted by no less a person than the Chungking Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Kuo-chan, who told foreign correspondents today that "the depression in Chungking would be greatly alleviated if the main Burma Road were reopened," according to a dispatch received here.

Wu's statement was in sharp contrast to Washington's claims that more supplies were being sent via American transport planes over the "hump" route than the old Burma Road. Wu said that Chungking's economic difficulties were recently coming more and more into the foreground of the Government's manifold preoccupations. He admitted that prices are continuing to skyrocket and that this condition is increasingly affecting army and government officials.

Continuing, Wu stated that while the government recently raised the pay scale of government employes it was not preventing an increasing lag between salaries and the price level. For example, he pointed out that privates in the Chungking army are being paid between 50 and 75 American cents a month while prices of one pound of pork range between one and one and a half American dollars, and straw sandals which last little more than one day's march, ten American cents.

Wu said that price control has proved most difficult because of the complex nature and magnitude of the problems involved. In conclusion, he admitted that the difficult economic and social problems were certainly contributing to the general desire of the people in Chungking-controlled areas for the early end of the war.

Meanwhile, the closure of the Burma Road was also ascribed by another Chungking spokesman as the chief cause for the famine in the Chungking-controlled areas in Kwangtung Province, where thousands are reportedly dying of starvation. Government spokesman P. H. Chang today told foreign correspondents that the lack of transportation was the chief reason for the difficulties in relieving the famine in Kwangtung Province.

He said that the Kwangtung Government's Ministry of Communications, which is under Chungking authority, does not control a single truck. In the entire province the provincial government has only 20 passenger buses, which are unsuitable for the transportation of rice. He added that there were also not many military trucks in the province but that these might be requisitioned for transporting rice.

Chang said that although corruption and price racketeering have played a part in bringing about the famine, the primary reason is the war which has cut off the food supplies. He also said that other reasons were the unpreventable plagues which killed crops and that one of the gravest present reasons was the lack of transportation.

"It is impossible for people outside of China to appreciate the enormity of this problem," he declared, adding "Since the Burma Road was lost, no new vehicles or spare parts have been brought to this country".

In conclusion, Chang said that a journey which would take three days in Britain sometimes required two weeks or more in the Chungking-controlled areas because of mechanical breakdowns.

ENEMY FACING ONEROUS TASK IN BURMA AREA

Stilwell Admits Difficulties Before Chiang Men in Fukawng Valley Sector

NEW ROUTE TOUGH TO BUILD

Anti-Axis Troops Suffer Damage At Hands of Japanese on Burma-India Border

Domei

LISBON, February 1.—Pointing to the stiff Japanese counter-attacks on the Burma front and the onerous situation confronting the anti-Axis forces in that area, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the United States forces in Chungking and India, today whimpered:

"The Chungking forces in the Fukawng valley area are attempting a thrust into northern Burma, but are meeting with extremely stiff counter-attacks by the Japanese. The Japanese are bent on frustrating our attempt to build a new supply route. We are doing less fighting here than on the European front, but the dense jungles render our operations difficult.

"The Chungking forces, while being engaged in operations, are trying to construct a new supply route. But this is an onerous task indeed, and its outcome will depend entirely on the future war situation."

Enemy Sustains Damage

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 2.—The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia issued a communique yesterday that the anti-Axis troops contacted a patrol unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Tiddim sector on the central front lines of the Burma-India border area and sustained damage, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here.

Nippon Resistance Firm

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The inability of the British forces to make headway in their so-called counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces on the Burma front was attributed to the stubborn resistance of the Japanese troops as well as to their geographical advantages by a United Press correspondent with the British 14th army on the Arakan front, according to a dispatch received here.

The correspondent said that there "is no escaping the fact that the Japanese are skilfully burrowed into the earth and that constant battering by the British artillery has not lessened resistance."

The correspondent stated, "Aided by anti-tank guns as well as by medium artillery plus dive-bombing and infantry attacks, the British have poured streams of high-explosives toward the enemy without routing him from deep-dug entrenchments which are beautifully concealed by natural camouflage resulting from jungle vegetation."

He said that full operations were now due with the steady rains but that the resistance of the Japanese Forces was foretold and that routing them from the jungle would be a "long and difficult job."

P.I. COURT OFFICIALS NAMED

68 Provincial and City Prosecuting Attorneys Picked by Laurel

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—Following up the recent judiciary appointments, President Jose P. Laurel today named 68 provincial and city fiscals (prosecuting attorneys.)

The appointees include one fiscal and 21 assistant fiscals for the city of Manila, 40 provincial fiscals as well as six fiscals for the chartered cities of Baguio, Cebu, Cavite, Davao, Iloilo and San Pablo.

The appointment are a part of the current reorganization of the Government.

British Cruiser in Colombo

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in the East Asian and Indian waters, was reported aboard the latest-type British cruiser, Ceylon, which recently docked at Colombo. After leaving the port, the cruiser participated in practice maneuvers, the British Admiralty announced, according to a London dispatch.

'Chalo Delhi' To Be National Watchword Of Indians Till Triumph in Freedom Fight

Domei

X X, February 2.—"Chalo Delhi" shall be the national watchword until the day of triumph in India's fight for freedom, it has been decided by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

At a recent Cabinet meeting, the Provisional Government deliberated on plans for the integration of national unity and the uplift of morale. Decision having been formally reached, the plans have now been made public. They are:

1. Hindustani shall be the national language of India.

2. Jai Hind shall be the word of greeting among Indians.

3. The tri-color flag shall be the national flag. The anthem beginning with "Sudh Sukh Chain" shall be the official national anthem. "Madra" shall be the national emblem, while Chalo Delhi shall be the national watchword until the day of triumph.

4. Renovations in living, including meals, clothing and other details, will be carefully considered and enforced as and when necessary. Such renovations will be enforced on the Indians resident in East Asia, to begin with.

BIG BATTLE LOOMS IN NETTUNO SECTOR

250,000 German and Anti-Axis Troops Reported Now Facing Each Other

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—With 10 days having elapsed since the anti-Axis landing at Nettuno, the fighting in the sector has finally become full-scale. German reports reveal that the anti-Axis forces have concentrated huge numbers of men, tanks, guns, ammunition, fuel and food supplies, brought by 750,000 tons of shipping.

Meanwhile, the German forces too sent reinforcements overland and it is said that about 250,000 German and anti-Axis troops now face each other. The German authorities have recognized that the frontal anti-Axis forces are very powerful, and that their artillery power is superior to the German. They said that about 100 cannons were placed before one German infantry division and that the anti-Axis air covering is more powerful than that of the Salerno operations with about 400 fighters constantly patrolling the air over the beachhead.

In the meantime, Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is strengthening the Nettuno encirclement ring with astounding rapidity and a huge clash between the opposing forces is believed imminent. The anti-Axis units moving toward Rome from Anzio, over the shortest route, are mostly British units and according to Reuters claims, their vanguards have reached Campo Leone, 17 miles from Rome. The German forces have been hitting these invaders hard, destroying and capturing 14 tanks near Aprilia and capturing British, Scotch and North Irish troops in the same sector.

The fighting in the Cisterna sector is also reported to have increased in intensity, with powerful German tank units appearing and going into action. No warship bombardment is reported and it is presumed that the landing operations have been completed and the fighting shifted out of the range of warship guns.

Associated Press reports from the Cassino area claim that the American Fifth army succeeded in penetrating the Gustav line over several miles. Though the German forces are still fighting fiercely from advantageous mountain positions several miles north of Cassino it is believed that the fighting in this sector is nearing its end.

YANKS BUSY EVADING DRAFT

Regular Evasion Ring Supplies Drugs To Produce Sickness Symptoms

Special

LISBON, February 4.—J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced that 18 persons had been arrested for evading the draft by the use of drugs, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hoover said that an organized draft evasion ring provided prospective draftees with a drug producing the symptoms of psychoneurosis and high blood pressure. The preparation, either in tablet or liquid form, was taken by prospective draftees before appearing for physical examinations.

Those arrested included Everett M. Bratcher, widely known Washington orchestra leader and two postal employes. One of them who became violently ill said that he had purchased the drug for $100.

Ichiro Takemata Passes

Ichiro Takemata, vice-president of the Tobishimagumi Building Contractors, passed away at the Maeda Hospital, Akasaka-ku, on January 31 at the age of 63.

ANTI-JEW CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED IN U.S.

Violent Drive Noted in New York And Boston; Jewish Young People Attacked

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The anti-Jewish campaign which has increased in intensity in the United States in the past few years recently assumed violent forms in New York City, Boston and elsewhere with gangs of "anti-Jewish hooligans" attacking hundreds of Jewish youths and decorating synagogues and cemeteries, according to dispatches received here.

The re-emergence of anti-Jewish hooliganism was described as the most violent since the height of Father Coughlin's "Christian Front" movement in 1940. With the changed war situation and the impending elections which tend to crystallize political tendencies, the dispatches said that this anti-Jewish hooliganism was revived in the streets just as it was revived within the halls of Congress.

In this connection it is recalled that Congressman John Rankin, Democrat from Mississippi, in a speech in the House of Representatives, declared that most of the support for Roosevelt's demand that soldiers' vote for the forthcoming elections be held under federal Government supervisions was coming from the Jews, and that that statement drew considerable applause. Simultaneously some anti-Roosevelt reactionaries and isolationists within Congress and the press have directed the anti-Roosevelt drive into an anti-Jewish campaign.

The same dispatches pointed out that papers like the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News have suggested that Roosevelt is overly influenced by Jewish advisers such as Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman, and Supreme Court Justice Judge Felix Frankfurter.

TRIBUNE EXTOLS RESULTS OF FIRST P.I. ASSEMBLY

States Harmony, Solidarity of Government and People Amply Manifested

Special

MANILA, February 3.—Praising the far-reaching accomplishments of the first National Assembly, which successfully terminated the regular 60-day session yesterday, the Tribune said, "Representatives of the people have faced and fulfilled the task assigned to them with broad vision and patriotism. They have proved their worth fully as assemblymen of the first National Assembly of the truly independent Republic of the Philippines."

The paper added, "we anticipate their continued service toward the nation." The Tribune emphasized that among the singular achievements of the session were the provisions for reorganization of government revenue bills, Central Bank bills as well as the granting of emergency powers to the President.

"All in all, the National Assembly not only reflected the absolute confidence of the people in the President, but also manifested increasing harmony and solidarity between the government and the people," the paper concluded.

Consul Takasawa Promoted

Consul Sadayoshi Takasawa was promoted to the rank of Consul-General and was ordered to be stationed in Vienna, according to the Foreign Office announcement made on Thursday.

CHINESE PUBLIC GETTING TO SEE JAPAN'S POLICY

Yamamoto Tells Diet of Increasing Appreciation of Nippon's Moral Principles

CHINA SITUATION PICTURED

Efforts Toward Self-Sufficiency In Foodstuffs Explained by Vice-Minister

Although the intellectual class of China quickly comprehended the spirit of Japan's new China policy, the general populace, affected by enemy propaganda and the stringency of livelihood, were in doubt at the beginning, but lately, however, there has been an increasing appreciation among them of Japan's moral principles, stated Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto at the House of Representatives Settlement of Accounts Committee meeting on Thursday.

Regarding the food and price situations in North China, Mr. Yamamoto said certain restrictions are inevitable at the present time when all measures are bound up with the task of bolstering fighting strength. However, the Japanese Government is striving at all times to give hope to the people of China, he said.

As for the Japanese nationals in China, Mr. Yamamoto said there were some in the early stage who would agitate, so to speak, against the new policy. Today, however, every one of them is cooperating gladly with the Government on the realization that, in the interests of Greater East Asia's rise, Japan and China must cooperate on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

These statements were made by Mr. Yamamoto in reply to an interpellation by Representative Torashichi Akamatsu from Fukuoka who asked for a Government explanation on (1) the effect of Japan's new China policy on the Chinese people and the Japanese nationals resident in that country and (2) the food and price situations in North China.

Increasing Appreciation

A stenographic record of Vice-Minister Yamamoto's reply follows:—

"The retrocession of the concessions, the relinquishment of the extraterritorial rights and other moves Japan has made in line with her new China policy since January last year have aroused an ever-increasing appreciation on the part of the Chinese populace of Japan's moral stand.

"The first to comprehend Japan's moral principles were the Government and the intellectual class of China. The general populace, affected by enemy propaganda and the wartime instability of life, were liable to entertain misunderstanding. There were even propaganda talks that Japan's new China policy was a sign of her weakening, and this prevented the achievement of the desired effect on the masses. However, that fact is now being driven home with increasing clarity to them that Japan not only makes promises but does actually carry them out. In particular, the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact in October last year and the clarification of Japan's true intentions through the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration have awakened the masses of China at a quick tempo, and I can say that this awakening is spreading with remarkable rapidity.

"I shall deal now with the food situation. Obviously, the solution of the food problem is the sine qua non for the stabilization of popular livelihood, for the maintenance of peace and order and for the development of resources to augment our fighting strength. With foodstuff imports, which in the past amounted to anything between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons, practically suspended and with production down, it is imperative that a smooth food supply be attained, if we are to win the hearts of the people. As a matter of fact, a production increase program is being carried on with the object of attaining self-sufficiency to the utmost. After all, increased production, regulation of consumption and increased collection are the prerequisities for the solution of the problem. In the meantime, efforts are being made to bring in foodstuffs from Manchoukuo or from the South. Again, we have such an eminent authority on agriculture as

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Way Found to Turn Fiber of Pineapples Into Excellent Rope

Domei

PONTIANAK, February 2.—A method for producing excellent quality rope from pineapple fibers was recently discovered after painstaking research by a certain business concern here. The quality of new pineapple rope compares favorably in strength with the standard hemp rope. With an abundant source of pineapple fibers in Borneo, a bright future is expected in the development of the new industry.

ENEMY NATIONALS ARE WELL TREATED

Japanese Treatment of Them Based on Humanity, Diet Told by Yamamoto

The Japanese treatment of the interned enemy nationals in China might be too good when compared to the inhuman treatment which the Japanese interned in enemy countries have received, nevertheless the Japanese treatment will continue to be based on justice and humanity, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, declared on Thursday.

Mr. Yamamoto's statement was made in reply to an interpellation made by Representative Fujisaku Tanaka of Osaka at a meeting of the Accounts Settlement Committee of the House of Representatives.

In his interpellation Mr. Tanaka asked if the Japanese treatment of the interned enemy nationals in China were not too good. He stated that he had inspected the group living of the internment camps in China in the fall of last year and felt that the treatment was too good when compared to the treatment being given to the Japanese in enemy countries.

Replying to the question, Mr. Yamamoto stated in substance as follows: "In deciding upon the treatment to be given the enemy nationals we fully take into consideration the treatment received by the Japanese overseas and we also effect our policies based on the idea that Japan is a country of righteousness. The number of Japanese in enemy nations is far in excess of the number of enemy nationals over here. Some 500,000 Japanese are still in enemy hands.

"We are going about it in a very careful attitude because it would be indeed regrettable should the enemy treatment of the Japanese, who, in the past, worked on the first lines of the nation, be inferior to the treatment given by the Japanese to the enemy nationals. As you know, the enemy nationals in China were not compelled even to live in groups at first. They were made to live in groups from January, last year.

"Their treatment is based on the idea that Japan is a nation of righteousness. I have not investigated the concrete treatment given the Japanese in enemy countries but I think in some respects that our treatment is a bit too good when compared to that given by the enemy. But at the present we are carefully treating them in a way that it will not have a bad effect on the Japanese overseas, and in a way to maintain Japan's standard of international justice, of Japan being a nation of righteousness."

THAI DIPLOMAT ARRIVES

Welcomed by Ambassador and Compatriots at Tokyo Station

Sanga Nilkamhaeng, the new counsellor of the Thai Embassy in Tokyo, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Tokyo Station from Fukuoka at 5 p.m. Thursday. The new counsellor was welcomed on arrival by Thai Ambassador Wichit and a large number of Thai residents in the capital as well as by many Japanese dignitaries.

Sanga Nilkamhaeng is the former director-general of the department of political affairs of the Thai Foreign Ministry and was one of the members of the mission of the then Foreign Minister, Wichit Wathakan, which visited Japan last year.

U.S. Dispute Harasses Plant

Special

LISBON, February 2.—A dispute over production standards halted the production of parts for United States army trucks in the General Motors Chevrolet Gear and Axle Division in Detroit today, according to a report received here.

AID PROMISED FOR FAMILIES OF MEN ABROAD

Government to Take Suitable Steps to Help Them in Every Way, Aoki Tells Diet

WELFARE IS ASSURED

Plenary Session of Lower House Unanimously Accepts Three Recommendations

The Government intends to adopt an appropriate and efficient measure for the sake of those who are left behind by Japanese nationals working overseas so that the latter need feel no concern as to their welfare, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East-Asiatic Affairs, said in reply to an interpellation put to him in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Thursday in the course of discussions on the recommendation for the establishment of a fund for the relief of Japanese nationals abroad.

A stenographic record of Mr. Aoki's reply on the question follows:

"It is the most urgent matter of the moment to expedite the various construction enterprises in progress in Greater East Asia as well as to consolidate the massing of Greater East Asia nations, so that an epochal increase in our fighting strength may be achieved. At such a time, the mission of those Japanese nationals dedicating themselves to the construction of Greater East Asia on the first lines is far more important than it was formerly, it being of national significance and requiring to be carried on with the responsibility due to such a mission.

"In order that our nationals overseas may fully discharge their mission they must be prepared to bear every hardship and adversity and overcome whatever difficulties they may encounter. At the same time they must constantly bear in mind their national mission and should not permit considerations of their own selves or their families to deter them in any way. On the part of the Government and people at home, they must constantly show understanding and sympathy toward their work and problems and do the best they can to remove whatever causes of worry they may have in regard to those left behind by them.

"Especially when the war situation is so stringent, there is a tendency for more and more of our nationals abroad to fall martyrs to the cause of construction. Thus I am heartily in agreement with the recommendation submitted to the House for suitable steps on the part of the Government to help them in every way. The Government will, accordingly, consult various quarters and take whatever appropriate measure found to be necessary to improve the lot of those left behind by the first-line workers."

Recommendations Approved

The three recommendations adopted by the House of Representatives Recommendation Committee were brought up at the afternoon plenary session of the Lower House on Thursday and were unanimously approved after explanations by the principal proposers.

The recommendations are (1) Recommendation for the Establishment of Fund for Relief to Overseas Japanese, (2) Recommendation for Increased Production of Aquatic Products, and (3) Recommendation for the Formulation of a National Policy Relative to Riparian, Irrigation and Embankment Projects.

The recommendations, in gist, follows:

"Recommendation for the Establishment of Fund for Relief to Overseas Japanese:

"Increasingly weightier has become the responsibility devolving upon those compatriots who are fighting for the building up of Greater East Asia—a grand undertaking aimed at manifesting the noble ideal of Hakko Iu and establishing a New World Order. Most of these fighters are situated in remote, barren lands without adequate comfort to their families and adequate facilities for sanitation or the education of the young. Not only so, but in the current crucial stage of the war situation, no small number of them are dying in harness, and cases are not few where their fa-

(Continued on Page 3)

LOWER HOUSE ENDS LABORS ON 11 BILLS

Peers' Budget Committee Completes All Business After Final Interpellation

While the plenary session of the House of Representatives Thursday passed 11 legislative bills, the plenary session of the House of Peers Budget Committee ended its deliberations the same day. Both Houses held meetings of their special committees.

Meeting at 10 a.m. the Budget Committee of the House of Peers discussed in camera some of the points in the budget estimates which required elucidation with members of the Government committee explaining them. Shigeo Suganuma, Kenkyukai, Zembei Horikiri, Kenkyukai, Naokai Murase, Kenkyukai, and Hisahiro Naito, Kenkyukai, interpellated. This completed all the business set before the plenary session of the Budget Committee. Discussions will thus center on the matters before the sub-committees of the Budget Committee beginning Friday.

The House of Peers committees on the tax increase bills and education met at 10 a.m. and the Settlement of Accounts Committee at 1:30 p.m.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives was opened at 1 p.m. and passed 11 legislative bills, including the Litigation Expenses and Other Provisional Measures Bill and six items requiring the consent of the Diet, including disbursements from the reserve fund. Then the House took up three recommendations, the Overseas Nationals Relief, Maritime Products Guarantees and Riparian and Irrigation Recommendations. Naotake Tsuzaki, Kagoshima, Shintaro Mafuji, Hokkaido, and Shinkuro Murayasu, Osaka, explained the reasons for presenting them and they were adopted as submitted.

The committees on settlement of accounts, the Central Treasury of Agriculture and Forestry and labor annuities met at 10 a.m. The Naval Criminal Act Committee which met at 11 a.m. passed the Naval Criminal Act Amendment Bills. The House showed its zeal and faithful adherence to the policy of priorities in deliberations with particular force in the careful work done by the Central Treasury of Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Labor Annuities Committee, in view of the urgent importance of their subject matter for security in foodstuffs and manpower.

Thorny Issues On Home Front Troubling U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ers. Aside from the extent to which these strikes have directly reduced war production, the fact is that the increase in wages resulting from these disputes have worked decidedly against the aims of the Wage Stabilization Act, have frustrated the policy of combatting inflation and have endangered the rationing necessary for production administration at home and abroad. "For this reason, the Government must safeguard the principle of wage stabilization at whatever cost," as stated in The Times editorial of December 29 and a Washington dispatch to the same paper dated January 2. President Roosevelt, too, on January 11, in his speech in Congress urged the vital need of checking inflation and warned that unless the Wage Stabilization Act, which goes out of effect in June this year, is re-legislated and the prices of food articles controlled, there would be considerable confusion in prices by the summer.

Policy Bitterly Condemned

Thus the Government has come face to face with a situation in which it must adopt some fundamental measures for wartime economy. A special dispatch to The Times dated February 2 reported that: "The Government knows that the development of a Second Front will entail enormous sacrifices and must produce serious effects on the life of the people. The people, on their part, are demanding the use of compulsory measures to assure the adequate strengthening of the nation for the mighty task ahead. At the same time, they are criticizing the Government for its unsound policy and workers for their untimely agitations. But they are not favorably disposed toward the high-handed attitude of Congress. They are observing that until such times as workers realize that it would be suicidal to impair or stop production for the sake of a rise in wages, the Government should not recognize any increase in their wages."

The loosening of the people's morale due to the Government's optimistic communiques is, on the other hand, causing them to lose self-control over their inherent partizan feelings, eliciting the remark from a recent issue of The New Republic that "Americans usually reduce war to a political conflict." An editorial in The New York Times for December 21 said: "The worst defect in the American character is that their partizan spirit poisons their national unity." Political conflict has now penetrated to all the branches of Government activity since last fall, the Government and Congress clashing over labor policy, anti-inflationary measures and tax increase bills.

In its anxiety to secure war production without a hitch the Government is prone to adopt a luke-warm attitude toward the labor problem but Congress has recently cast off its attitude of evading responsibilities and is tending to approve the lowering of commodity prices while opposing the passage of the Enterprise Prohibition Bill and any increase in wages, thus influencing Government policy in a direction different from the latter's present course.

F.D.R. 4th Term Unlikely

In addition to the foregoing troubles, the Administration has recently suffered a series of landslides in local elections, the Democrats giving way to the Republicans in many states. Thus the election to F. D. Roosevelt for a fourth term has become by no means certain. Roosevelt at the end of last year suggested that the watchword: "New Deal" should be replaced by "To win the war." The Manchester Guardian for December 30 came out with an editorial saying that the New Deal had been virtually dead for some time. In this connection the Daily Mail on December 31, after pointing out that reactionary elements had recently gained influence in America, remarked: "In the event of a Republican president being elected, the various progressive social, labor and industrial laws, the fruit of Mr. Roosevelt's untiring efforts, would be abandoned but, even if Mr. Roosevelt should remain in the White House, if the Republicans gain a majority in the House of Representatives, the conflict between the Government and House would intensify and a political civil war would ensue. In either case, since the Republicans take orders from the 13 great financial interests that control 80 per cent of the nation's heavy industry, there is every reason to fear that after the war a prohibitive tariff schedule would be adopted and, even during the war, relations between the United States and the Soviets are bound to cool." Thus the paper warns that a crisis lurks behind the anti-Axis camp.

Sino-Japanese Meeting for Revival of Culture Of Greater East Asia Likely in March or April

Domei

PEKING, February 3.—A meeting of Japanese and Chinese interested in the revival of the culture of Greater East Asia will be held here next month or in April.

The gathering, which is expected to stimulate greatly the interest of the people of Greater East Asia in their cultural heritage, was proposed at a meeting of the preparatory committee of the Federation of Cultural Organizations in China held here on the night of February 2.

The proposal was brought forward by Fan Tsung-tse, managing director of the Association for the Building of a New Culture for China. He said that all Japanese and Chinese, moving in the cultural world of North China, should gather and discuss a new culture for China in all its branches, culture, learning, art, science, and exchange views on ways and means of bringing about a cultural interchange between Japan and China. He held that such a meeting was an absolute necessity at a time when the joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was occasioning the display of an increased interest in the promotion of the Greater East Asiatic culture by the inhabitants in all parts of the common prosperity area.

Liu Shih-yuan, director of the Cultural Bureau of the Education Inspectorate in the North China Political Council, and all others who were present approved the idea.

A committee was named to prepare for the meeting in which Government offices concerned will be asked to interest themselves.

In the proposed meeting all Japanese cultural organizations operating in North China will take part. The promoters of the gathering will arrange for the leaders in the cultural world of Japan to be present at the meeting.

Eire Vexes Churchill

Special

LISBON, February 2.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared before the House of Commons today that he was "not aware of any alteration in the standpoint of the southern Irish Government" when asked if the Government would "encourage" what has been reported as a trend of Irish opinion seeking to incorporate Eire as a permanent member of the British Commonwealth, says a London dispatch. Obviously referring to the Irish Free State's neutrality policy, Churchill stated, "As long as their attitude remains what it is as regards the war, our relations with them must take account of that dominating factor."

13 Moroccans Executed

Special

LISBON, February 2.—The anti-Axis Algiers radio said today that a French court at Meknes in Morocco had convicted 13 natives of being members of a spy ring working for the Axis. It said that seven were sentenced to death and executed immediately. The other six were sent to prison.

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SPANISH PRESS HITS ANGLO-U.S. SCHEME

Unanimous in Opinion That Spain Will Defend Neutrality At All Costs

Domei

MADRID, February 2.—In denouncing the Anglo-American attempts to meddle in Spain's policies, the press here in their editorials are unanimous in the opinion that Spain will defend its neutrality at all costs.

The Arriba declared that Spain was determined to put up with anything and would even renounce the advantages acquired by its neutral policy if by doing so it could preserve its national honor and decency.

Spain has always been prepared to settle pending problems with the belligerent nations by means of negotiation, the paper continued, adding, threats would have no effect on Spain as the people are supporting the Government because they are aware that their independence and right of existence are being menaced.

In its editorial, the ABC said that the methods used by the British papers in their campaign against Spain could not be understood, because they were killing all the sympathy which the formerly clever British diplomacy had gained among certain section of the Spanish people.

Although Spain fully understands that Britain is fighting desperately in its struggle for existence "we do not believe that this fact entitles Britain to trample on Spain's dignity," the paper concluded.

The Ya declared that Spain's attitude was absolutely clear and that the nation's policy of neutrality did not mean the anxious shifting from one side to the other, but the expression of moral strength of the Spanish people who had gone through a heavy struggle for existence.

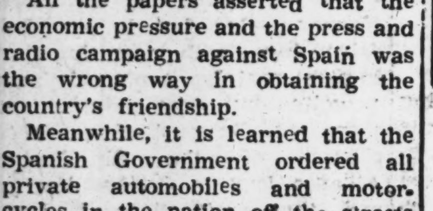
Madrid Press Vehement

Special

LISBON, February 3.—All Madrid newspapers have interpreted the Anglo-American agreement to suspend oil shipments to Spain as a move to force the country to abandon its neutrality, according to reports received here. Some papers printed attacks on the suspension mainly against Britain.

All the papers asserted that the economic pressure and the press and radio campaign against Spain was the wrong way in obtaining the country's friendship.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Spanish Government ordered all private automobiles and motorcycles in the nation off the streets at once in order to conserve fuel. Gasoline supplies for taxis were also reduced.



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CHUNGKING SOLDIERS REALIZE OWN FOLLY

Surrendered Foe Officer Rescues His Family With Help Of Japanese Units

By E. ENDO
Of the Army Press Corps

YUNNAN FRONT, February 3.—Here along the Nu River the cherry trees of the Yunnan species are already in bloom. It is spring and everything is beautiful and we should be able to enjoy the glories of nature were it not for the fact that occasionally groups of partisans from Chungking turn up to do mischief.

Chungking has yet to awaken from the dream of successfully resisting Japan. This illusion is the cause of all the trouble here and elsewhere but there is a growing hope for an early end to the mischief done by the leaders of Chungking who are sending partisans to cause trouble in those regions where the Japanese are assisting in the preservation of peace and order. These groups, however, are beginning to know better than to continue resistance against Japan, whose true intentions toward China are dawning upon their minds.

There is an increasing number of Chungking guerrilla corps commanders who, with their men, come over to our side and make themselves useful in the pacification of the regions which have fallen into our hands.

Touching Story Told

At the moment we are delighted by the case of a Lieutenant who lately surrendered with a handful of men. The story of this officer is one of love and justice.

This officer, whose wife and only child were rescued by men of the Japanese unit to which he gave himself up, is cooperating in the work of pacification by using his influence to induce his former subordinates to come over to the Japanese side and work for the cause of peace. Here is the story of this officer.

At daylight on November 19 last year a report was received saying that a party of enemy partisans had entered a little village on the Yunnan front. X X Unit, under the command of Sub-company officer Iimura, was sent to surround and attack the village.

The enemy troops were led by Lieutenant X X, an adjutant of an enemy guerrilla corps. They had come with the idea of disturbing the rear of our forces. Our attack was so sudden that they were plunged into great confusion. When they had recovered from the effects of the first shock they started to fire revolvers. In the fight that ensued Lieutenant X X was shot in the face and in the thigh He was captured as were also four of the men under him.

The prisoners were taken to X X headquarters. There it was found that the lieutenant's face wounds were so serious that the physician feared for a time that they would not heal. His case evoked the sympathy of our soldiers who alternately attended on him. Luckily he showed an improvement and the physician declared that the patient was now safe. In a few days the lieutenant was completely restored to health.

Lieutenant's Fears Dispelled

As the lieutenant frankly admitted, he had thought that if he fell into Japanese hands he would without doubt be killed instead of which, he was treated with sympathy and consideration. Moreover, in his sick-bed he was given as tender care as he would have expected from his nearest relatives. His suspicions of the Japanese Forces vanished overnight.

When he improved sufficiently to enable him to work, he proposed that he be allowed to take part in the work of pacification. "I feel that there is absolutely no hope for the success of our resistance against the Japanese," he said.

Speaking of his plans he said that it was his intention to prevail upon the four men who had been captured to agree to cooperate with the Japanese Forces and with their help to engage in the work of pacification.

Starts Pacification Work

Then his career as a pacification worker started. He wrote letters to his former subordinates, enlarging on the true intentions of the Japanese Forces. The letters had such great appeal that their recipients, by degrees, surrendered themselves to us.

From them the lieutenant learned about his wife and only child about whom he had been greatly concerned ever since his capture. They told him that directly the commander of the guerrilla corps to which he had belonged learned of his surrender he took away his family and incarcerated them.

The lieutenant was wild with anger at the thought of the fate which had befallen his beloved wife and child but he could not do anything about them as their whereabouts were unknown.

Family's Whereabouts Learned

Then a second enemy sub-lieutenant surrendered. This officer happened to know the whereabouts of the lieutenant's family. He told the lieutenant that he had heard that his wife and child were in danger. The lieutenant decided to go to the rescue of his family whose fate might be sealed at any moment. He was well aware of the cunning of the captor of his family. He thought that he might fall into the trap set by his former commander before he reached the place where his family were confined.

The sympathy of X X Unit went out to the lieutenant as his case became known. The commander of our unit detailed Corporal Aoyama and 11 other men to go with the lieutenant to the place where the officer's family was locked up and rescue them.

The place where the unfortunate prisoners were held was a little house in a remote village. It was already dark when the rescue squad arrived. As they approached the house they saw a dark figure. It was a sentry on guard but he was asleep. They quickly seized him and went in. There they found the lieutenant's wife and child safe. Thus the lieutenant was reunited with his family with the help of the gallant Japanese soldiers.

BADOGLIOANS WANT ABDICATION OF KING

Government Under Umberto Favored by Traitors, Says Reuter Correspondent

Special

LISBON, February 4.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will abdicate when the right moment comes, was the opinion expressed recently by Vito Reale, acting Minister of the Interior of the Pietro Badoglio regime, according to a recent report sent by Cecil Spritgge, special correspondent of Reuters. Reale is quoted as saying that the proper setting for the King to make his exit was in Rome and that such an act had to be performed with the help of all national parties.

Reale said that abdication in any other circumstances would be premature and that it would disrupt the operations of the government and state. Reale indicated that the Badoglio followers intended to get rid of the King under conditions which would leave them in full power and added that should the abdication be forced prematurely the "proceedings would then involve the resignation of the government and the adoption of some radical program".

Spritgge said that the suggestion of the traitors for the King to abdicate and for them to join a Government under Crown Prince Umberto has been making headway. He said that such an arrangement was regarded as satisfactory by the Badoglioans because it seemed favorable to themselves.

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Aid Promised For Families Of Men Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

milies have been put into a condition of distress.

"The urgent task of the moment is to enable our compatriots overseas to devote themselves to their duties without worrying about the welfare of those they leave behind. Accordingly, it is desired that the Government shall institute with dispatch measures of relief to those compatriots."

"Recommendation for Increased Production of Aquatic Products:

"It is urgently necessary that the sources of nutrition should be phenomenally increased for the guarantee of food supply to the people. The Government is desired to formulate a policy for the increased production of aquatic products and guarantee the supply of labor, fishing boats, fuel and other materials and equipment."

"Recommendation for the Formulation of a National Policy Relative to Riparian, Irrigation and Embankment Projects:

"No riparian work can be complete unless embankment is made secure. Unfortunately, past undertakings leave much to be desired. It is necessary that the Government should hereafter lay special stress on embankment projects. At the same time, it is recommended that the riparian undertakings under management by the Home Ministry and those looked after by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry should be consolidated and put under control by a single Ministry in the interests of efficiency."

Britain's Bond Issue Soars

Domei

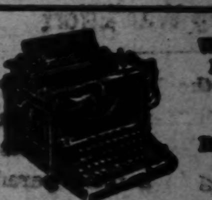
LISBON, February 2.—The astronomical figure of £19,237,000,000 in bonds issued by the British Government was revealed by the Financial Times, according to a London dispatch. Quoting the report made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Anderson, before the House of Commons on January 19, it disclosed that in 1938, total funded debts amounted to £8,026,000,000 and by the end of 1943, it had increased to £19,237,000,000, of which £4,947,000,000 were short-term bonds.

Tsunekawa Given New Post

Makoto Tsunekawa, former member of the Asahi Shimbun, was appointed chief of the American Section of the International Department of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan on Tuesday.

Kyoto Feels Quake

A slight earthquake was felt in the Kyoto area at approximately 1:15 a.m. on Thursday, according to an announcement of the Kyoto Meteorological Observatory.



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LAST RITES ARE HELD FOR DR. PARAVICINI

Observed in Buddhist Style At Yokohama; Red Cross Sends Message to Geneva

Memorial services for the late Dr. J. A. F. Paravicini, who passed away on January 29 in Yokohama, were held on Thursday at 1 p.m. at his residence, No. 236 Gumyoji, Minami-ku, Yokohama.

According to Dr. Paravicini's oft-expressed wish, the services were observed in the traditional Buddhist style.

The eulogy, which was read by Nozomu Nakagawa, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross, stressed the great contribution which the late Dr. Paravicini had made toward international friendship both as official representative in Japan of the International Red Cross Committee and as a friend of Japan. Forty years he devoted to the study of Japan and things Japanese, and so great was his love for the country of his adoption that outside of his official duties he lived the life of a Japanese. His life was truly one of selflessness and deep understanding of the human character, and his passing away is an immeasurable loss not only to the International Red Cross but also to the Japan Red Cross.

Notables Attend Rites

Among the many prominent people who came to pay a last tribute were Prince Tadatsugu Shimazu and Mr. Nakagawa, Vice-Presidents of the Japan Red Cross, and Lieutenant-Commander Hamada of the Navy Press Corps.

Also attesting to the deep regard in which he was held were the numerous baskets of flowers and wreaths, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Lieutenant-Commander Hamada of the Navy Press Corps, the Committee of the International Red Cross and the Japan Red Cross being numbered among the senders.

For members of the Swiss Legation and other fellow-countrymen of Dr. Paravicini's, another memorial service will be held at his residence on Saturday, at 11 a.m., after which interment will be made at the Renkoji Temple in Jizozaka, Yokohama, this also in accordance with Dr. Paravicini's wish that his last resting place be within the compounds of a Japanese temple.

Respecting Dr. Paravicini's dislike for ostentation, the Japan Red Cross has decided, as a small token of its appreciation for his services, to place on his cemetery a permanent flower holder.

Today the following message of condolence was dispatched in the name of the President of the Japan Red Cross Society to Max Huber, Chairman of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva:

Message to Geneva

Expressing deep regret at the passing of Dr. Paravicini, the Chief Delegate of the International Red Cross in Japan, the Japan Red Cross Society on Thursday dispatched a message of sincere condolence in the name of the President to Max Huber, Chairman of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Mourning over Dr. Paravicini's death as an incalculable loss to the Japan Red Cross, the message eulogized the savant's meritorious contribution to the work of the International Red Cross. The message follows:

"In the passing of Dr. Paravicini, not only your Committee but the Japan Red Cross Society has suffered an incalculable loss. His deep understanding of the work of the Red Cross and his inborn human love stood him in good stead. His residence in this country extending several decades and his experience as a delegate of your Committee enabled him to comprehend our history, tradition and customs and, at the same time, went a long way toward bringing about deep appreciation here of the work of the Red Cross.

"We had implicit trust in his selfless character and his thorough experience. We were profoundly impressed with the meritorious contribution he made to the International Red Cross.

"At a time when the world expects much of the activities of the Red Cross, Dr. Paravicini's passing comes as a severe loss not only to your Committee but also to the Japan Red Cross Society—a loss over which we cannot mourn too much.

"Both personally and in the name of the Japan Red Cross Society, I hereby tender deepest condolence to you and your Committee.

President, The Japan Red
Cross Society.

"To Max Huber, Chairman,
The International Red Cross
Committee."

Poet Authority Dies

Seiran Miyazaki, noted authority of Chinese poetry, passed away at his residence in Koishikawa on Wednesday due to cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 77.

Sea Scout Membership Mounts; Celebrating 20th Anniversary

With the younger generation getting more and more "sea-minded" with the spectacular accomplishments of the Imperial Navy in the War of Greater East Asia, the membership of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts is expected to reach 1,000,000 during this year which is the 20th anniversary since the founding of this organization, according to Admiral Isamu Takeshita, President of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts (Dai Nippon Kaiyo Shonen Dan) and former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

"The idea of organizing a group of Boy Scouts and Sea Scouts came into being 20 years ago. On the memorable day of December 2, 1924, the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts was formally inaugurated at the Tokyo Navy Club in the presence of many well-known naval leaders."

Admiral Takeshita was the first captain of the cruiser Izumo, which is still proudly cruising in China waters in spite of the numerous attempts of the Chiang Kai-shek forces to sink her both from the air and land. The 100,000 Japanese pioneers in the United States who are, unfortunately, being retained in numerous relocation centers, can probably remember the names of Admiral Isamu Takeshita and the Izumo on account of the significant cutter race in San Francisco Bay during the Portola Fiesta in San Francisco.

The Portola Fiesta is observed in that Bay city in honor of Don Gaspar de Portola, who was sent north along the coast of California in 1769 to occupy and take possession of the coast of California, toward which the Russians were advancing. He was also the discoverer of San Francisco Bay.

At the time of the Portola Fiesta, Admiral Takeshita and his well-trained oarsmen won the cutter race in a most breath-taking competition against seamen representing many other powers.

"I am confident that the future of the Imperial Navy depends upon the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts and since my retirement from active service, I have devoted myself completely to the training of future navy men of Japan," said Admiral Takeshita, who is also widely known as an outstanding sportsman and as president of the Dai Nippon Sumo Federation. This former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet firmly believes that the training of Sea Scouts is most important and influential in producing capable seamen.

"My conviction was sufficiently proved by the heroic and gallant way in which some of the former members of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts are participating in the present war. Today more than 60 per cent of the volunteers for the Navy are members or ex-members of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts," remarked Admiral Takeshita as he penned his signature on the sea Scout flags which are to be presented to the newly-organized branches of Sea Scouts in remote villages of mountain regions.

According to Admiral Takeshita, it is not necessary to have salt water in order to train future seamen. Lakes and rivers may be utilized by the Sea Scouts in the mountain regions.

In speaking of the popularity of the Sea Scouts movement, the President of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts stated: "The Sea Scouts movement is gaining in popularity not only in Japan but in Chosen and Taiwan as well. There are more than 100,000 members in Chosen alone. The Taiwan native people (Takasago tribesmen) are also proving to be great Sea Scouts."

It is understood that the late Fleet Admiral Heihachiro Togo, Father of the Japanese Navy and hero of the Japan Sea battle, was an ardent supporter of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts. In full dress uniform, he was always very pleased to receive the Sea Scouts during the New Year holidays.

Within the last 20 years the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts has sent out many distinguished navy men including First-Lieutenant Masa Uyeyama, who was successful in sinking the British battleship Prince of Wales off the coast of Malai during the early stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

A true hero of heroes, First Lieutenant Uyeyama was only 11 years old when he first smelled gasoline and heard the roaring of a propeller. While a member of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts, he was first carried into a cockpit by one of the Navy fliers. Ten years later this apple-cheeked youngster was to become most instrumental in the sinking of Britain's great pride, the Prince of Wales—that battleship which the British boasted could not be sunk under any circumstance.

When Ace Uyeyama returned to his base with the most astounding news of having sunk the Prince of Wales, the wings and body of his plane were virtually ripped to pieces by the terrific anti-aircraft fire it had been through. However, he miraculously escaped death.

"He was not at all afraid when he hell-dived into the Prince of Wales in the face of the terrific batteries," said the Admiral. "He simply executed what he had practiced and released the torpedo. He said that he actually saw the trace of the torpedo and the direct hit!"

The Sea Scouts of today are the seamen of tomorrow. Every youngster wants to become an admiral and, like the late Fleet Admiral Togo and other great navy leaders, fight gallantly for the cause of the nation. As the boys come from every corner of Japan to join the Sea Scouts, they sing: "We are sons of the ocean! We shall live and die in the roaring waves!"

Admiral Takeshita and other retired naval officers are devoting their utmost efforts toward the training of these future seamen. This year Rising Sun flags will appear on the sailor uniforms of many Sea Scouts, and in the very near future, there will surely be many more boys to join this great procession of Sea Scouts.

U.S. Seeks Short-Term War

(Continued From Page 4)

alone. Without a definite war aim, a victory won cannot be called a real victory, he continues. The clearest of war aims that the United States has had was during the American Revolution. The war aim then was for independence. It was a war against British colonial exploitation. It was a war for the freedom of the people.

'Democracy' Forgotten

Willkie goes on to explain that during the last World War, Woodrow Wilson had led the nation to fight for the diffusion of democracy throughout the world. The war was won in favor of the Allies then, but what happened to their aim of propagating democracy? Willkie emphatically warns that the United States must bear this fact in mind.

America seems to be struggling today on the pretext of liberating herself from the grip of the Axis nations. But what does the Atlantic Charter have to say of India?

Another article, written by the American war correspondent Hanson Baldwin, in the New York Times, states that the true motive of the United States for fighting the war is not yet clear. He mentions that the roads to Tokyo are still very long, and extremely difficult. There will come a day in the near future when the people will ask themselves, "What are we fighting for?" And they will be reminded of the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor."

But the attack of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese was in retaliation of the economic war waged against them by the United States. Therefore, it would be wrong for her to state that she is fighting in retaliation for the defeat suffered at Pearl Harbor.

There has appeared in an American magazine an article disclosing an interview of a press correspondent with a group of airmen at an airbase called Jackson Beach. These men seemed to be well aware of whom they were fighting against, but were disgruntled because they did not know why.

Yabe: The reason why the Anglo-Americans are so busy making post-war plans is because they do not have a true war aim. Thus they are unable to keep up the necessary cooperative spirit. A dissension among the leading men of the anti-Axis nations is therefore only natural.

It is in an attempt to keep themselves together, at least while the war lasts, that they are stressing the post-war program, although they have no intention of realizing it after the war is once over. It is indeed a sad plight that the Anglo-Americans are in.

Italian Consulate Razed

A fire starting from the second floor of the building completely destroyed the Italian consulate-general in Kobe at 12:05 p.m. Thursday, according to the Asahi. The honorary consul was at the time away in Tokyo. The cause of the fire is now under investigation.

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FOE'S ALLEGATIONS EXPLODED BY SPAIN

Anglo-American Machinations Find No Weak Point in Armor Of Spanish Neutrality

By fair means or foul, the Anglo-Americans are apparently intent on the seduction of Spain and the present relations between them are strongly reminiscent of Hans Anderson's story of the two wolves and the little sheep, comments Domei.

Domei writes as follows:

"Spain has worked herself into a position which can be rightly called strictly neutral much to the chagrin of the United States and Britain who recently have become extremely active in trying to induce Spain to join the anti-Axis camp. According to the Anglo-Americans any country remaining neutral is committing an unpardonable crime.

"The sentiment of the U.S. and Britain toward Spain is best illustrated by an incident which occurred recently, to wit: On January 15 an explosion occurred on a Spanish ship laden with oranges in a certain British port. The British press jumped to the conclusion that the oranges were in reality bombs and had been taken aboard at the request of Germany.

"This version of the explosion was apparently in the mind of British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Major Anthony Eden, when he made his Parliamentary speech on January 16 in which he said many hard things about Spain. He began with the remark, 'We cannot dismiss lightly the latest attitude of Spain which is strongly anti-British and anti-American.'

"Eden proceeded to give the following seven reason in support of his statement.

1. The Spanish Blue Division is fighting on the Eastern Front.
2. Spain has refused to hand over the Italian vessels in Spanish ports as demanded.
3. Indications are that Spain assisted a German engineering corps in smuggling its way into Gibraltar.
4. Spain is thinking of recognizing the Fascist Republican regime in North Italy.
5. Rumors are current of a possible German advance into Spain.
6. Spain has congratulated the Republic of the Philippines on her attainment of independence.
7. An explosion occurred aboard a Spanish ship laden with oranges in a British port.

"Spain's answers to each of these allegations are:

1. The Spanish Division on the Eastern Front has already been dissolved and withdrawn.
2. Spain is justified in holding on to the Italian ships as Britain has no legal right to same.
3. There is no foundation in the report that Spain helped a German force to enter Gibraltar.
4. Concerning the possible recognition of the Fascist Republican regime, Spain only endorsed the passport of a German consul.
5. Talk of a German advance into Spain is groundless.
6. Recognition of the Philippines was in conformity with international etiquette.
7. The explosion board a Spanish ship while lying in a British port was purely accidental and there is no truth in the story that the vessel was carrying bombs.

These clear-cut explanations given by Spain have not been accepted by Britain and the United States who have made up their minds to entice the Franco regime into their camp. The whole situation bears careful watching as our enemies are capable of the most underhanded tricks to gain their ends.

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Chinese Public Getting to See Japan's Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Hiroshi Nasu working on the spot. A program is afoot for the importation of foodstuffs from Manchoukuo in a larger volume than last year. As regards importation from the Southern Regions, we have a plan such as it is, but traffic difficulties rather stand in the way of executing the plan according to schedule.

Explains Price Situation

"Passing on to the price question, I must say that there has been a sharp rise in prices consequent upon the scarcity of commodities and the suspension of imports. The prices of daily necessities in North China at the end of last year were between two and five times the figures at the end of 1941 and, in Central China, five or six times; in some cases, ten times. Of course, counter-measures are being taken in order to minimize the effect of the situation on popular livelihood. The National Government, on its part, is doing its best to maintain fair prices. Production increase is, of course, one way to solve the price question, and in this connection, I may report that a program is under way for the boosting of light industries on Chinese initiative as far as possible. But the key to the solution of the price problem lies, I think, in a smooth interchange of goods between the urban and rural districts.

"I will dwell next on the effect of Japan's new China policy on the Japanese nationals resident in that country. The present Japanese population in China is approximately 650,000. In the past, Japanese enterprises were started and thrived with the backing of the extraterritoriality, the concessions and the military strength. Honestly, therefore, the relinquishment of such privileges had no small effect, with the result that some would agitate, so to speak, against the new policy. But all that has changed. With the penetration of the spirit of the new policy, the Japanese residents, one and all, realize keenly that, in the interests of Sino-Japanese solidarity and Greater East Asia's prosperity, they can do no better than work hand in hand with the Chinese on the basis of equality and mutual respect. They realize, too, that to promote self-interests at the sacrifice of the other side as the Anglo-Americans have persistently done is far from conducive to China's cooperation in our war efforts. Prompted by this realization, the Japanese nationals are gladly helping forward the Government policy."

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DRAFTING OF WOMEN NOT YET NECESSARY

Welfare Minister Koizumi Avers They Can Well Be Employed For Other Purposes

Declaring that the women of Japan can well be employed for various purposes, such as guarding the home front as leading members of the families, without being drafted, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi reiterated at Thursday's Welfare Pension Revision Committee meeting in the House of Representatives that the Government as yet has no intention to enforce the drafting of women.

Replying to an interpellation by Tsunekichi Yamazaki, Aichi Prefecture, Welfare Minister Koizumi said:

"As you said, the National Drafting Ordinance provides that the Imperial subjects of Japan, irrespective of sex, have their obligation of being drafted. However, the utmost scrutiny must be exercised on the workings of the provision for drafting women. Women as a matter of fact are in a proper position to guard the home front as leading members of the families, and naturally special consideration must be paid to them. as far as their social position is concerned.

"They can well be employed for various purposes without being drafted. Even in the drafting of men there are matters that must be corrected and adjusted. The Government now is trying hard to readjust men that have been drafted. I think that the present is not the time for this country to draft women."

There will be no change in the food ration to the Japanese people this year, declared Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki in answer to an interpellation by Shigeo Sugazawa, Kenkyukai member of the House of Peers at the plenary session of its Budget Committee Thursday. Minister Yamazaki said in part: "I can, with responsibility and confidence, assure you that no reduction will be made from the present food ration this year. I may mention that the estimated production of rice for 1947 is 9,000,000 koku, as a result of the reclamation work now in progress in Japan and Manchoukuo."

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Mutual Disillusionment

Nathaniel Peffer, author, lecturer at Columbia University, and one of America's most eminent authorities on China, reveals that relations between the United States and Chungking have never been as bad as they are now. As reported at length in this paper a few days ago, Peffer's recent article in the New York Times Magazine discloses that both the Americans and the Chinese are growing increasingly disillusioned with each other. Beneath the outward politeness and cordiality which is still being officially maintained, there has come to be a deep contempt and distrust of each other.

On the part of the Americans, this dissatisfaction arises out of their fundamental inability and unwillingness to understand or sympathize with the problems of China. Hoping to utilize Chungking as the chief tool of their attack upon Japan, the Americans had at first painted a sentimental picture of the Chinese as an ideal people who were an exact replica of themselves, compliantly willing to do their bidding. But as the military impotence of Chungking and the reluctance of the Chinese to comply abjectly with the American demands became known, the Americans have turned to bitter backbiting. The Chungking regime is an oppressive dictatorship; Chungking is vilely corrupt; Chungking is more concerned with fighting the Communists than with the Japanese; Chungking is hopelessly, incurably inefficient; reports about Chungking victories are sheer propaganda. These are some of the accusations which are being whispered about in influential circles in Washington and in increasingly widening circles throughout the land.

On the part of Chungking, contemptuous criticism of America has arisen out of the appalling discrepancy between the boasts and pretensions of the Americans and their actual accomplishments. Despite the loud talk about aid for Chungking, America's entrance into the war has actually weakened rather than strengthened Chungking. The American navy did not come to break the Japanese blockade; the Philippines were lost, the East Indies were lost; Malaya was lost; and the Burma Road was cut. The little help that had been coming from America was shut out. Now, already two years after Pearl Harbor, the American air force in China is still an insignificant "nucleus" and the promised stream of supplies a mere trickle. And to add insult to injury, the Americans continue to snub Chungking as an inferior "poor relation".

Peffer, presuming to be a friend of the Chinese, tries to urge both sides to a more tolerant forbearance. But to a deeper, more reflective analyst, it must be clear that there can be no real improvement. For the problem is a fundamental one which goes far deeper than any dissatisfaction arising out of the failure of military cooperation. Chinese-American friction lies inherent in the basic American attitude toward China and all other Oriental countries.

To the typical American mind, China and all other Asiatic countries are outlandish places beyond the pale of recognized society. The Americans may romanticize and sentimentalize about China when it appears that they can make good use of her, or castigated her when their hopes of exploitation are disappointed, but they never conceive of China as a real country with its own distinctive problems, standards, and ideals deserving of comprehension and sympathy. The racial superiority complex of the Anglo-Saxons does not permit them to understand the true feelings of the Orientals. At best a patronizing condescension, more often a cruel oppression, characterizes the attitude of the typical American toward all Orientals. It is any wonder that Chungking finds it difficult to avoid friction with the United States! It is attempting the cooperation of two incompatibles.

Only the rise of a strong and independent Greater East Asia capable of demanding the respect and consideration of the haughty Anglo-Saxons can teach them the error of their ways. Only then will they learn to discard their superiority complex and deal with other peoples on the basis of mutual respect and equality. Only then will there arise true understanding and sympathy between the East and the West. Chungking will not contribute toward this end as long as it continues, notwithstanding its complaints, to truckle to its false and overbearing American companion.

Low Tricks in High Quarters

"All's fair in love and war!"

That is a popular Anglo-American proverb. It is not an agreeable one; nor one that will appeal to any spirit of honor. But it is the only salve which Franklin Roosevelt can apply to his soul to excuse the low and underhand dealings just revealed by E.R. Stettinius.

Mr. Stettinius has written a book. And in his innocent anxiety to present Roosevelt as the heaven-appointed savior of the British Empire, he puts the President in a steel-clad dilemma. Either the United States was at war with Germany—"joining in positively hostile actions", as Mr. Stettinius puts it—long before the verbal declaration of war, in which case the immaculate Roosevelt can soothe his accommodative conscience by crooning to himself "All's fair in war!" Or the United States was not at war with Germany—and in that case he is chargeable with one of the lowest pieces of trickery ever revealed. Any welsher on a race course would have been ashamed of it. It was not only discreditable, but transparent; not only dishonest, but stupid. It was not only a breach of international law, but a bare-faced violation of the law of the President's own country.

It was the simple device of interposing a dummy vendor between the Government (i.e. Mr. Roosevelt) and the British Government.

Mr. Stettinius tells us that he himself was then the head of the well-known organization called "U.S. Steel" for short. That was to be the dummy. The United States Government, which the United States Neutrality Act would not allow to sell arms to a belligerent, was possessed of vast stocks—half a million rifles, eighty thousand 75 mm. guns, and shells and explosives of indefinite amount—which Roosevelt was willing and anxious to hand to the British. Law stood in the way. What did the peace-loving President, that stickler for law and order do? In Mr. Stettinius' elegant language, he "adopted a formality."

"See here, Stettinius", he may have said, "I can't sell these things of ours to Churchill. It wouldn't be right. But here they are for you—and you can sell them to him: see?" Anyhow, Stettinius saw. "I was called upon to make the deal." Could there be a more disgusting case of fraud? We know that Franklin Roosevelt is above the law. But any court would make short work of such a transaction as that which Stettinius naively reveals.

No fraudulent bankrupt ever more brazenly passed on his portable property to his brother-in-law. These half million rifles were not given to the U.S. Steel people to do what they liked with. They were handed them to send to Churchill and the British army. The bargain was not for a fair and honest sale; it was, as anyone could see, a bargain by Stettinius and U.S. Steel to act as a dummy table, on which Roosevelt could put his rifles and artillery, and from which the British recipients could lift them off. It was not an evasion of the law of the United States; it was a flat breach of it, as flat a breach as has landed many a small tax-evader in prison. But it landed Stettinius in the dignified post of Under-Secretary of State.

And so far has public conscience become decayed in that land of self-approving righteousness—so careless is it of the conduct of its high officials and the rectitude of its President—that Mr. Stettinius has no hesitation in revealing the whole tale of turpitude to be retailed to the world in the Daily Telegraph from London. The only salve to the American conscience, and a poor one at that, must be to repeat "All's fair in war", and to plead that America was no longer neutral when the contemptible shuffle took place, but was in sober earnest at war with the German Reich, just as she was at war with Japan long before any shot was fired. And that such was the case is what we have always maintained.

A Year Ago Today

February 4, 1943

The crew of American transports have refused to carry supplies to the United States troops stationed in the Guadalcanal area and this has caused a serious repercussion in the United States. Newspapers in America are conspicuously playing up the incident which has spread like wildfire. Perturbed over the situation, the American Seamen's Union and Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet in the South Pacific, are frantically denying the report as mere rumors.

U.S. Seeks Short-Term War

Manpower Supply Running Low—Lack of Aims Distresses American People

In a meeting held recently under the auspices of the Chuo Koron, several important angles on various subjects dealing with "Japan and the World War Situation" were closely considered, the main issues of the discussions centering on the economic power of the United States.

Participating in the talks were Saiji Hasegawa, Assistant Chief of the Editorial Department, Domei News Agency; Teiji Yabe, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University; and Tadao Takemura, Professor at Keio University.

Takemura: The typical British strategy is protracted warfare. They used the same tactics in the first World War as they did during the period of the Napoleonic War. It seems that it is their national characteristic to persevere. Always, in an armed conflict, they retreat first and drag the enemy into a lengthy, wasteful war. That is their trump card.

Now, the case is quite different with the Americans. What they aim at is a speedy war. This is because the national characteristic of the Americans is to be found in their boldness which comes from an impatient temperament. Unscrupulousness is a better word.

It seems lately that they have become rather over-optimistic over their economic power. All the more will they now dream of the speedy conclusion of this war. No doubt, the coming problem of Roosevelt's re-election must have a lot to do with this, but at any rate, they are psychologically impatient. That much is certain.

Today, Britain also is in a position where she cannot but concur with the speedy-war policy of the United States, from an economical standpoint. We are the Anglo-Americans carrying out parallel strategies with the object of dealing a decisive blow against Germany and Japan at the same time.

This Year Decisive

Yabe: Undoubtedly, by the autumn of this year, they will decide what war strategies they will have to take. It is also being said tha this year will be Churchill's end.

According to an announcement made recently by Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia in his conference with General Douglas MacArthur, there seems to be no "short cuts" for them in the Pacific war. Roosevelt, in his message on November 17, stated, too, that "the war against Japan is an extremely difficult one." This, unmistakably, was an attempt to prevent over-optimism among his people. Roosevelt further gave various concrete examples of hardships being encountered in the struggle with Japan.

The "easy chair strategists" insist that the bombing of the Japanese mainland from the China continent should be carried out immediately. Roosevelt, however, has renounced this idea on the ground that to send materials and fuels and other essentials to Chungking is impossible. He also emphasized the point that the fighting in the Solomons area was too isolated from the American mainland and that the war in the Pacific was one of transportation.

Considered in this light, therefore, it can be said that nothing drastic is capable of being undertaken by the enemy before the presidential election in November.

Takemura: The main reasons for their impatience, comes from their awareness of the fact that after the middle of the year their economic fighting power is bound to decline considerably. They will have only one of two alternatives to take: either a sharp fall in the fighting strength at their war fronts or a violent restriction of home production.

Now, if home production is slowed down and the climax of the war is still not reached by the first half of this year, the people in the United States will be plunged into a state of considerable unrest. They will be distressed by inflation, and also an ideological dilemma. You see, they are fighting without knowing what they are fighting for. Their cause is not based on anything like the Universal Brotherhood aim of the Japanese or the Common Prosperity aim of the Asiatics.

If they did not meddle in the affairs of the East or of Europe, perhaps they would be the happiest people in the world today, but unfortunately, they are being forced to fight under the instigation of their "idol," Roosevelt. The people, who are unaware of the greedy war aims of Roosevelt, are being forced to lead miserable lives.

Conditions Become Worse

At any rate, the actual state of affairs in the United States is getting worse from day to day. In the preliminary elections, for instance, the Republican party has shown far better results than the Democrats.

One cannot know what will happen to the United States in the latter part of this year. Not only that, American intellectuals have gradually come to acknowledge the overwhelming strength of the Japanese Forces.

The economic fighting strength of a nation, generally speaking, is governed by three factors. One is the existing productive power on which a fighting nation depends chiefly.

But the United States had overlooked a vital point in connection with Japan's power. She had thought that Japan, undoubtedly with no stocked material on account of her prolonged fight with the Chungking regime would collapse just as soon as the economic blockade went into force against her. But they know now that Japan had been storing material in prodigious amounts even while she was fighting against Chungking.

Before her accumulated material could be exhausted, Japan had succeeded in liberating the Southern Region, and now the material resources found there are being used in the war. Japan today is invulnerable. The Americans have gradually become aware of this. This accounts for their distress in the United States.

Takemura: The Unitd States has many weaknesses. The American fighting spirit is weak. Inflation and other financial problems create for them more mental misery than we can imagine. There is, moreover, the political problem. But by far the greatest is the fact that they cannot find out what they are really fighting for.

Short of Manpower

From my viewpoint, the weakness of the United States rests chiefly in the impossibility of increasing her manpower. Her population is estimated at about 135,000,000. The possible maximum mobilization during wartime for both the battle and home fronts is estimated at nearly 50 per cent of the entire population. All those from the ages of 16 to 50 are mobilized. Usually 25 per cent of the total population of any nation is of these ages. With the additional mobilization of young and old, men and women, therefore, it is possible somehow to raise the percentage to 50 at least. Therefore, in the case of the United States, roughly about 65,000,000 can be mobilized.

At the end of 1942, those that had been mobilized for the various war fronts numbered 7,000,000. Those on the home front numbered approximately 52,000,000, making a total therefore of 59,000,000. The reserve forces in 1943 were estimated at being about 6,000,000, but their plans called for the mobilization of a force of not less than 10,000,000. What they will do with the difference, it is not for us to tell. But, even if they were capable of meeting the deficiency of 4,000,000 somehow or other, they will need them more vitally for the home front, to be mobilized into the industrial field. Thus viewed, the United States is in a very tight fix. It shows that by this autumn she will have attained the limits of her manpower supply.

Both in the Southwest and Central Pacific, the manpower of the United States is being reduced considerably. At the rate she is exhausting her supply of men, she will be obliged sooner or later to replenish it with men at home. Not only will home and war production be curtailed a great deal, but with men in their prime being compelled to leave for the war fronts, qualitatively, too, the wartime production of the United States will see an acute deterioration.

Losses Withheld

Also, there is the ideologic problem, which will disturb the people. The United States Government has, therefore, contrived a scheme of not sending its war-wounded home, but to send them to Australia and to New Zealand. News of anti-Axis losses in men is, thus, withheld from her people.

Yabe: It has become increasingly clear that the United States could have lived comfortably if only she had not meddled in the affairs of others. Roosevelt was the sole cause of the misery that the people of the United States are suffering now. Realizing that his New Deal had approached a blind alley, Roosevelt had instigated his people to fight a war whose aim, as far as the people were concerned, was completely vague. They began to fight without knowing why they were fighting.

It is true, Roosevelt defended his stand by declaring that they had entered the war to keep themselves free from totalitarianism and to hold their own under the banner of freedom. It was a war to preserve the very existence of the United States, he declared. But the people would have none of this. Roosevelt has subsequently uttered many flowery, sugar-coated words to his people. Behind these words there lurks only one haunting aim; an insatiable greed for world domination.

For his personal greed alone, Roosevelt had led his people to war. The people are gradually beginning to realize their mistake in following him. Dark clouds hover over the United States now.

Hasegawa: Wendell Willkie, in his "One World" has written some passages concerning the destitute war aims of the United States. In one chapter he states that wars are not fought with swords and guns

(Continued on Page 3)

MOUNTBATTEN'S STUNT UNSUCCESSFUL

Meeting of India's Defense Council Cannot Hoodwink World

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

The meeting of the Defense of India Council composed of Indian members on January 15 at which Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, is reported to have divulged his military plans is one of the cleverest propaganda tricks of the enemy to hoodwink the world into believing that the Indian populace is with Britain in her war against Japan. The meeting itself was a complete farce, a claptrap intended to sidetrack public attention from the delay in the formation of the long-heralded counter-offensive against Burma.

Obviously the report that Mountbatten had taken the Indian members of this Defense Council into his confidence and had told them of his plans for the counter-offensive cannot be taken at its face value. For it is clear that no military commander of Britain is going to explain to a motley crowd of Indian puppets his military plans of an impending attack! Moreover, there are General MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek whose consents would be necessary before Mountbatten could reveal the war strategy of the anti-Axis to two score Indians. It will be recalled, too, that when Cripps came to India and arranged for a meeting between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Azad, on the one hand, and Archibald Wavell, the then supreme commander of the British forces in the East, on the other, the latter refused to take the Indian members into his confidence in regard to military matters. In the light of these facts, what could the meeting be but a colossal propaganda stunt, intended to deceive the world into believing that Britain has won the cooperation of the Indians in her war effort.

Regain Lost Face

The second object of the British in staging this conference appears to have regained their lost face. Ever since the flight of the British armies from Malaya and Burma before the furious onslaughts of the mighty Japanese Forces, and their demoralization in other theaters of the war, the Indians have had, more or less, an indelible contempt for their British masters and military officers . . . . a feeling which Mountbatten would like to eliminate and restore, instead, the respect and dignity which he thinks the British deserve. It is for this reason that Mountbatten is trying to impress the Indians that the British this time are really earnest about fighting an all-out battle in Southeastern Asia and that MacArthur and Chiang are second-rate officers, carrying out insignificant campaigns against the Japanese Forces. This is one subtle method the British have adopted to reestablish their lost prestige among the Indian people.

Another aim of the British in playing up this conference appears to be to indicate indirectly to the other anti-Axis Powers that they should keep their hands off India, and that British themselves will manage to bring that country into the war. In this way, the British hoped to prevent the interference of other Powers in the Anglo-Indian controversy and thus keep India chained forever to the rule of Britain.

All the More Ludicrous

Furthermore, the report that the British Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia had been present at the Defense of Indian Council appears all the more ludicrous as this body, which has been so widely criticized and condemned in India, has been denied recognition by all the nationalistic political parties of the country. Not only the Indian National Congress but also the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League have disowned it. It has no legislative, executive powers but is an ad-hoc body consisting of Indian puppet princes, paid officials and men without any political following. In short, what the British propagandists did was to capitalize on the pompous, misleading name of this organization into making the world believe that the Indian people were entirely on the side of Britain and that they were united in their determination to fight the war.

Nothing, however, could be farther from the truth. For, the Indian National Congress had demanded that, unless the British Government in India transfers its powers of administration to an Indian Cabinet which would be in charge of the defense of the country, Indian non-cooperation would continue. That was, in effect, the universal feeling in India in 1942 and that is still the sentiment today. The recent conference of the Defense of India Council was, therefore, nothing more than outright propaganda.

Harmony Vital in East Asia

Recognition of Mutual Independence and Reliance on One Another for Existence Necessary

By TORASHIGE UYEHARA
(From the Mainichi)

Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles by leading personalities on the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which were adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations.

If the relations of the nations of Greater East Asia were adjusted according to moral principles as the Joint Declaration upholds, everything will go smoothly and the future of the common prosperity region will be bright, indeed for then, security will be insured for all the members of the area. If this single principle of moral justice should be upheld consistently and courageously by all the nations, other matters such as mutual respect for one another's independence, amity in international relations, the unity of purposes and actions in diplomatic affairs, the mutual exchange of culture, economic development, all these matters will come about logically and automatically.

What is vitally important is that this principle of moral justice should be practiced the world over. The existing chaotic condition in international relations has resulted from the absence of this vital principle and from the prevalence of the belief that "might makes right" and Machiavelian practice among nations. This is true not only in international relations, but also within the life of a State itself. The organization of the State has been disrupted by its disintegration into "individuals" whose actions are regulated by the principle of rights and obligations.

It will be an arduous task to construct a society based on mutual and common prosperity among the nations of East Asia in face of this general tendency of moral decadence in the world, and lead them to the path of righteousness. To make resolutions to such effect by words or in writting is an easy matter. The Americans and Britons may indeed have the effrontery to issue declarations which are exactly opposite of that which they actually practice. But we must carry out this task at all costs, with a firm and unshakable conviction in our ultimate success.

Respect of Sovereignty

The first important matter in the relations between the East Asiatic nations is the respect of one another's sovereignty and independence. All the nations of the area should be equally prepared to observe this principle at all costs. In the first place, the Asiatic nations should have a clear idea of what independence means for their State life. They should never forget their long and bitter experience of the past, and hold their independence in high esteem. At the same time they should ever be prepared and determined to stand firm against any violators. History teaches us that national independence can only be upheld by real power and firm determination and that the mere demarcation of the national boundary is no security for its integrity.

Secondly, the East Asiatic nations should also have a clear idea of the meaning of their sovereignty and independence. The numerous small nations which came into existence in Europe after the close of the first European War were engrossed in unnecessary international disputes among themselves and failed to attain concord, because they lacked a right notion as to what national independence meant.

Thirdly, the nations of East Asia should engrave the truth on their hearts that "the national independence of each nation is possible because of the existence of the common prosperity area." Rough and stormy indeed are human affairs on earth and it will tax the utmost endeavors of a people to exist as a full-fledged nation. Prior to the present World War, there existed many ententes of small States such as the Balkan Entente, the North European Entente, and the Netherlands-Belgium Entente. These were structures of mutual assistance for defensive purposes. But because of their over-stress on defense and their lack of the spirit of cooperation and unity, they crumbled in face of crises and were unable to function as their original structures. The nations of Greater East Asia should think thrice in view of this failure among the smaller countries of Europe and Western Asia.

The power of supporting the common prosperity region based on moral justice is amity, which should come from each of the component members. The tragic history of East Asia is a record of the separate defeat of each peoples because they lacked united action against the Occidental enemies whose superior military equipment enabled their eastward advance of aggrandizement during the past several centuries. The nations of East Asia should not repeat this mistake in the future. The construction of the common prosperity is for the purpose of defense against external enemies. Each nation should maintain amity within its border and then extend it to others in the area and then to the entire world. It should be considered in a world perspective.

17 Articles Quoted

Concerning this point I quote here the 17 Articles of Constitution instituted by Crown Prince Shotoku. Article 1 states:

"Harmony should be held in high reverence and disobedience should be avoided. This is a vital principle. Men are prone to be partisan and only few are sagacious. They fail to obey their ruler and sire and come to quarrel with their neighbors. But if concord is established between the superior and inferior and views are exchanged in harmony, reason will reign and there will be nothing that cannot be realized."

Again, Article 9 declares:

"Faith is the foundation of justice. Let faith prevail. It is vital in passing judgment on good and evil. There will be nothing that cannot be realized if faith is held by the Sovereign and the people. Otherwise everything will fail."

The 17 Articles of Constitution were formulated by Shotoku Taishi for the people of Japan 1,340 years ago, but their spirit may be applied to nations today. They were instituted at a time of grave importance when Japan was making a great reform in her domestic affairs and was about to open diplomatic intercourse wtih other powerful nations. I wish to stress the fact that these Articles have a substance which perfectly befits the nations of East Asia who are about to construct their modern States in the common prosperity region inasmuch as they place the foundation of government on moral justice.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Ayako Nakahara ([illegible])

A well-known poetess who edits a poetry magazine.

Searchlights

Kaze samushi Tanshoto no Kobo wa
Susamajiki yo wo Sora ni egakite.
The wind was cold;
And searchlights flashing high
Painted an eerie world
Overhead in the sky.

In Welcome of a Returned Warrior

Kotono ha no Mijikakeredomo
Mukoru ni
Ureshi namida wa Todome kanetsutsu.
My words are few and short
In welcoming home thee;
But 'tis impossible to stem
My tears of joy flowing down free.

Radio News of a Naval Battle

Nippon no Kaigun tsuyoshi Omowazumo
Radio ni mukai Reihai wa shitsu.
How powerful
The Japanese Navy!
I worshipped the radio-set
Involuntarily.

Falling Cherry Flowers

Niwa zakura Chireru wo mireba
Yoyaku ni
Hokuman no yuki mo Toke somenuran.
The garden cherry bloom
Falling, I imagine the snow
Of North Manchoukuo
Hath at long last begun to thaw.

Doubtless, the poetess thinks of the snow-bound frontier-guardsmen with sympathy.

A Photograph of Parachutists

Sakurabana Chiru kato mitsuru
Utsushie wa
Waga mi-ikusa no Rakkasan-butai.
Behold! A photograph
Of falling cherry flowers!
Nay, that of parachute
Units of ours.

Tamotsu Asano (1887-)

A Nagoya merchant who edits a magazine, "Short Poems."

Longings for the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

Uta wo yomi Mashishi to kikeba
Gensui ni
Okenakeredomo Shitashisa oboyu.
At learning that he verses wrote,
Though of me immodest and unusual,
I feel profound affection
Toward the late Fleet-Admiral.

Jun Kawada ([illegible])

Formerly a director of the Sumitomo Joint Stock Company, Jun Kawada is well-known as a poet.

The Greatest War in History

Kurokami no Shiroku naru made
Ikishi toki
Itomo oinaru Senso ni Au.
Now that I'm so advanced in years
The jet-black hair which adorned me
Hath grown entirely white,
I've met the greatest war in history.

Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

No. 16,115 — TOKYO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1944 — [illegible] — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Friday, February 4
ASAHI—Soviet Political Offensive
MAINICHI—Oppressed Latin Nations

Soviet Political Offensive

ASAHI—The European War situation is now momentous and delicate. For one thing there is the great winter offensive of the Red Army, which is nearing its climax, and there are also the growing indications of a second front being formed to synchronize with the Soviet movement. Thus the opportunity for decisive warfare in Europe is steadily ripening.

The situation is by no means easy to the Germans on the Eastern Front with the Red Army shifting its focal point of attack from the center to the south and thence to the north in an endeavor to search out a weak spot in the German defense in order to punch a big hole through which to pour men and materials regardless of sacrifice, although the Soviets are about to strike ceiling in both. The United States and Britain are apparently preparing for the second front under a fond illusion that thus they can bring the fighting strength of Germany to a state of collapse. At the same time, the subtle political undercurrents in the relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Kremlin must not be lost sight of.

The Soviets, having so persistently urged the United States and Britain to form the second front, seem now rather to be in much haste to wage a decisive warfare single-handed, apparently anxious to establish a fait accompli before the second front is actually formed. No doubt they are motivated in this by a desire to provide a foundation for the prosecution of their world policy in Europe and the recent positive turn in the political maneuvers of the Kremlin accompanying its intensified Eastern Front offensive lends color to the surmise.

The words of Manielski that "the role which the Soviet Union is to play in the settlement of the most important world problems should be commensurate with her war efforts" most unmistakably express the Soviet position.

The Soviet view is that the greater her war efforts on the Eastern Front and the heavier her sacrifice, the greater her voice must be in the affairs of Europe. Thus she has driven her wedge into the North African and South Italian affairs which the United States and Britain sought to make their exclusive concern. In regard to the problems of the Balkans and East Europe in which the Soviets are most deeply interested, the latter are not only claiming voice in them but are even taking the stand that no Anglo-American interference could be brooked.

Thus, the Soviet "pushing" diplomacy backed by the strength of the Red Army is manifesting its efficacy in all directions. The political antagonism between the Soviets and the Anglo-American camp in all parts of Europe points to the limit to which their political relations has come. The question is no longer that of mere spheres of influence. The conflict is even politico-ideological. While the Anglo-American camp is greedily pursuing its old policy of plutocratic world control, the Soviet Union is seeking to overthrow plutocracy by means, if not Communism, at least of the People's Front doctrine. The recent warnings in the British press against a Communist menace through the Soviet advance in Europe are quite noteworthy as indicating the intensified state of the political conflict between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union.

If the background of the Soviet political offensive is the war efforts and strength of the Red Army, then the power capable of checking it must be the war efforts and strength of "tommies" and "doughboys." The only way in which the United States and Britain can manifest their war efforts and strength is to form the second front they promised to the Soviets at the Teheran Conference. If they should fail to do this, the irresistible advance of the Soviets in Europe and their unlimited voice in its affairs would finally throttle Britain across the Dover Straits. Thus the Anglo-American camp is bound to develop the second front, not only to decide the issue with Germany but also as part of the move necessary in its political combat with the Soviets.

Germany, meanwhile, is refraining from putting forth her total strength on the Eastern Front so as to conserve her fighting strength. This is in order to provide against the formation of the second front. Germany sees in the second front her best opportunity for a quick victory, a chance to turn the tide of war at a stroke. We also look forward to the second front in that light.

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

EUROPE 'WEST WALL' READY TO SMASH UP ANTI-AXIS INVASIONS

'Final Touches Made,' Says Marshal Rommel; Montgomery Boasts

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Marshal Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German anti-invasion forces, stated that "final touches have been given to German defenses in the west and that the 'West Wall' is now completely ready for the anti-Axis invasion forces," according to a dispatch received here.

Boasts War End in 1944

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The British and American peoples who have been told by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the war will be protracted, involving heaviest sacrifices, are now more confused than ever over the statement by General Sir Bernard Montgomery, Commander of the British troops under the American Supreme Commander General Dwight Eisenhowever that the European war will end in 1944.

The London dispatch stated that the former commander of the British Eighth Army told his troops today that "they can and will finish the war this year."

Montgomery boastfully declared, "I never put an army into battle until I am quite certain that it is going to be a good show. We won't have any question of failure. If there is any question, we won't start. This war began a long while ago. I am getting fed up with the thing. I think that it is nearly time we finished it."

War Debate Promised

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden promised the House of Commons Thursday that an early debate on the war situation will be permitted shortly, according to a London dispatch. He stated, however, that he was not in a position to give the exact date but he added that the debate would take place as soon as Prime Minister Churchill thought that the "good moment internationally" had come.

New SS Units in France To Thwart Bolshevism

Special

BERLIN, February 3.—The establishment of the SS formations in France which was recently reported abroad is only the most natural development of the general defensive battle now being waged by Europe against Bolshevism, the Wilhelmstrasse declared today in commenting on the report.

Europe, it explained, is mobilizing all the elements which are convinced of the necessity of this battle against Bolshevism and who are willing to take part in it. The Wilhelmstrasse stressed that this measure was no sudden change in the French policy but merely a continuation of French Premier Pierre Laval's policy since he took over the Government.

5,000 Dead in Turk Quake

Special

LISBON, February 3.—A dispatch from Istanbul stated that the Turkish Government officialy announced that in the earthquake two days ago in Northern Turkey, 1,500 houses in the city of Gered were destroyed and that 995 persons killed and 984 injured out of the city's total population of 25,000.

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—The great earthquake which rocked Gered, Turkey, claimed a total toll of 5,000 dead, it was revealed according to Istanbul reports.

Thai Cabinet Secretary Named

Special

BANGKOK, February 1.—The Thai Government, yesterday appointed Colonel Stratanaphobun as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, it was officially announced today. Major-General Chai Prathipasen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, was relieved of his concurrent post of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, it was also revealed.

McNaughton Back in Quebec

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—General Andrew McNaughton, former Commander of Canadian Expeditionary Forces, returned to Quebec today.

DEFENSE READY for anti-Axis thrusts, says Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 3

While our troops at the Nikopol bridgehead repulsed local Soviet attacks, they are engaged in heavy defensive fighting with advancing enemy tank formations in the area southwest of Dnjepropetrovsk. In the area between Kirovograd and Byelaya-Tserkov, an attacking German group met with strong enemy counter-attacks and embittered fighting that developed there is still in progress.

In the region south of the Pripjet swamps, repeated Soviet attacks against Shepetovka have collapsed. Further toward the northwest, Rovno and Luzk were evacuated in the course of embittered defensive fighting.

Between the Pripjet and the Beresina as well as in the area northwest of Vitebsk where the Soviets renewed their attacks, our troops after fluctuating struggles achieved a defensive success.

Between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, our divisions continued to be engaged in defensive fighting. The Soviets with strong forces continued their attacks especially west of Novgorod, where 22 enemy tanks were destroyed in a successful counter-thrust.

In southern Italy, the enemy at his landing head of Nettuno made some unsuccessful local attacks against the northern front. By our own concentric counter-attacks the success, achieved by the enemy yesterday, was foiled. At the southern front embittered struggles are in progress for the Cassino mountain massif. The dominating heights remained in German hands. Both sides suffered heavy losses. The day was quiet at the remaining front. Some enemy aircraft last night dropped bombs on western and northwestern Germany.

U.S. Loses 8,528 Men In S. Italy Campaign

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—In another typical piece-meal war announcement, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, today, revealed the total losses suffered by the American 5th Army since the American landing on Italy in September last year until January this year, according to a Washington dispatch, as follows:

Killed	3,384
Wounded	14,879
Missing	5,144
Total	23,407

The above figures include the losses sustained during the landing operations south of Rome.

Iran Angered as Pilgrim Executed in Saudi Arabia

Special

LISBON, February 3.—A wave of indignation has swept Iran over the execution in Saudi Arabia of an Iranian pilgrim to Mecca, according to a report from Ankara.

The dispatch stated that a second note of protest has been sent to the Saudi Arabian Government as the reply to the first note was considered "unsatisfactory."

The Iranian pilgrim was executed two hours after he had been condemned for alleged profanation of the Holy Carpet within the sacred precincts at Mecca.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Cairo stated that the Iranians are intensely angered over this whole affair and are contending that the holy places belong to all the Moslems.

JORDANA IS HANDED ANTI-AXIS DEMANDS; LONDON SEEN WARY

Duke of Alba Reports To Foreign Minister; Irritation Is Shunned

Domei

ZURICH, February 3.—Spanish Ambassador to London, the Duke of Alba, who returned to Madrid on February 1, is reported to have submitted to Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Jordana the demands of the British and American Governments to which the Spanish Government must reply within a few months, according to the La Suisse, a Geneva newspaper.

The London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten also reported that when British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred with the Duke of Alba recently, Eden forced upon the Spanish Ambassador those demands in very strong words. It seems, however, that the British Government is afraid to stiffen its Spanish attitude by showing too forceful a demand.

Meanwhile, the Exchange Telegraph reported that Eden has cancelled his intention to report on the Spanish question before the House of Commons, fearing that the revelation of the details of the question might unnecessarily irritate the sentiment of Spain, particularly in view of the fact that the conference held between British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare and General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, was extremely unsatisfactory.

As the Spanish Government is expected to hold the general election today, it is observed that the election results will decide the Spanish national policy as regards the present stage of the European War.

SHONAN MUSLIMS TO FETE MOHAMMED'S BIRTHDAY

Elaborate Program Set For 1,363rd Anniversary

Domei

SHONAN, February 3.—Local Muslims have drawn up an elaborate program for celebrating the 1,363rd birthday anniversary of Prophet Mohammed which falls on March 6.

At a meeting held here recently by representatives of Arab, Malai and Indian Muslims, a committee under the chairmanship of Maulana Abdul Aziz, leader of Indian Muslims of East Asia, was formed to take charge of arrangements.

Mr. Aziz revealed that there would be a procession of Muslims through the main thoroughfares of the town on that day, and that the poor of all nationalities will be fed at the Mosques.

An athletic meet for students from all Islamic religious instruction centers is also scheduled to be held at the Jalan Besar Stadium.

Radio talks and lectures on the life and work of the prophet are also scheduled to be delivered.

Iraqi Premier in Beirut

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Iraqi Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Defense, Nuri Said arrived in Beirut by air today in an Iraqi plane piloted by his son, Sabbagh Beg, according to a Beirut dispatch.

The Iraqi Prime Minister came to visit the President of the Lebanese Republic, Bishara Chury. At the airport he was met by Lebanese Prime Minister Riad Solh, the British Minister to Syria and Lebanon, Major-General Sir Edward Spears, and the new Iraqi Minister to Cairo, Tahsin Kadri, who is expected to leave for the Egyptian capital tomorrow.

Soviet Commissar Quits

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The Soviet Government has accepted the resignation of Alexander Korneitchuk, Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, the Soviet news agency today announced, according to a Moscow report. Mr. Korneitchuk is a well-known Ukranian playwright.

R.A.F. Bombs Reich

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—Mosquito bomber planes of the British air force again bombed the western section of Germany last night.

IMPERIAL NAVY FIGHTER PLANES, spread their wings in readiness to hop-off on another destructive raid over enemy terrain from a certain palm-lined air base in the South Pacific. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

PULP FACTORY IN U.S. ASKS FOR ARMY'S AID

Caused by Strikers Forming Picket Lines In Washington Dispute

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Threat to vital war production caused by the spread of picketing to the Grays Harbor lumber industry has forced the Twelfth Regional War Board to appeal for the second time to the United States Government to order the army to take over the rayonier pulp and paper plant at Hoquiam, according to a Seattle dispatch.

The resolution adopted by the Hoquiam Regional Board declared that any delay by the War Labor Board in recommending to President Franklin Roosevelt that the army be ordered to take over the plant immediately would seriously impede war efforts in that area. It added that the rayonier plant which is producing nitrates for munitions has been picketed for two months by the International Woodworkers of America, a CIO affiliate, as a result of a dispute over contracts.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Detroit stated that 6,500 employes of the Chevrolet gear and axle division of the General Motors ignored the "back to work" order from its own union officials and the strike is affecting operation in four of the six plants.

The dispatch said that the picket lines have been formed again at the company gates. A company spokesman indicated that the strike which began yesterday in the dispute over the production standards virtually halted the production of axle assemblies for army trucks, jeeps and parts for aircraft engines and guns.

Willkie Backs More Tax

Special

LISBON, February 3.—Wendell Willkie, in a speech made at New York, demanded a more realistic tax program in the United States, according to a dispatch from Washington.

He claimed that the $10,000,000,000 tax plan of the United States Treasury was not "realistic" and demanded additional taxes which would more than double this amount of revenue. He added that it was the duty of the Americans to raise taxes beyond every limit although this would necessitate a lowering of the American standard of living.

Sweden's Plane Output Makes Notable Progress

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 3.—The production of Swedish aircraft has made considerable progress, according to Swedish Minister of Defense Edwin Skoeld.

Discussing the state of aerial defense before the Swedish Parliament, Minister Skoeld stated that the Government's rearmament program, particularly aircraft, will be completed by July 1947.

Meanwhile, the Swedish press announced that the extension of a large aircraft factory in Linkoeping has progressed to such a degree that the mass production of new medium bombers of B-18 type has begun. This is the first bomber designed and built entirely in Sweden. It is a twin-engined plane which will carry a crew of three men.

Huge Plant Explosion At Portland, Oregon; Waterfront Is Razed

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—A great explosion took place yesterday at a war industry plant in Portland, Oregon, which is now the center of the shipbuilding industry on the Western Coast of the United States. The fire caused by the explosion spread to the entire waterfront district causing a total damage of $2,500,000, according to New York reports.

RAYMOND CLAPPER KILLED IN PACIFIC PLANE CRASH

U.S. Commentator Meets Death in Marshall Isles

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—Raymond Clapper, popular United States political commentator, while visiting the Marshall Islands front as a representative of the Scripps-Howard News Agency, was killed when the plane in which he was aboard crashed with another comrade plane, it was announced today by the United States Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

Clapper, who was 51 years old, commenced his journalistic career in 1916 when he became a reporter in Kansas City. Subsequently, he transferred to the United Press News Agency becoming the chief of its Washington branch. Recently, he was attached the Scripps-Howard agency specializing on his pet political commenting. His views and comments were widely read in the United States and enjoyed great popularity.

Toward the end of last year, he toured the war fronts in Europe and East Asia, and in January of this year, arrived in the Pacific front.

De Gaullists Restrict Immigration to Africa

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—The French Imperial Conference now being held by the de Gaullist faction at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, unanimously approved a bill to restrict immigration to the French Colony in Africa, according to a dispatch from that city.

The bill is mainly based on the immigration restriction policy as already adopted in the United States, Canada, Australia and South America.

By the measure approved, African natives are permitted to migrate into the French colony only when they engage in agricultural works, while Europeans and Americans are to be given the privilege to engage in commerce and industry.

Ramirez Issues Radio Law

Special

LISBON, February 2.—President General Pedro Ramirez has decreed that all radio broadcasting stations in Argentina must be wholly-owned and managed by Argentine citizens who have been residents of the country for at least 10 years.

SOVIET-POLE ISSUE SAID CRITICAL TEST

Has Important Bearing On Anti-Axis Victory, British Paper Stresses

Special

LISBON, February 3.—The bankruptcy of the confidence and security in the anti-Axis camp due to the crisis in the Soviet-Polish boundary dispute was admitted by the Observer in its editorial, according to a London dispatch.

The editorial stated:

"The dispute between the Soviet Union and Poland has ceased to be a boundary quarrel. It has become rather the first test on the battlefield of the Grand Alliance on which our hopes of peace after the war as well as victory hangs.

"On the frontier case, the Russian stand was good and their proposal for settlement was reasonable. But by their abject rejection of the discreet Polish reply and by their wilful gloss upon it they have apparently slammed the door which they themselves hopefully opened.

"When they declare that "the present Polish Government doesn't wish to establish good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union, suspicions are inevitable. At best, it seems that the Russians may intend to compel the reconstruction of the Polish Government in London and the settlement under duress at the worst, and that some puppet administration infinitely less representative than the government in London may be set up and recognized.

"Then too, the territorial settlement was proposed which in itself was not reasonable. Then too, it was not in any case possible to prevent the plaintiff from having his way. Then too, it is apparent that the frontier dispute was in fact the crisis of international confidence and security."

Polish Premier for U.S.

Domei

GENEVA, February 3.—The Prime Minister of the Polish emigrant committee, Stanislav Mikolajcik, will leave for the United States in the near future in accepting the invitation of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, reports the British News Service.

Although Polish circles in London do not believe that the Prime Minister would stay for a long period in the United States, considerable importance is being attached to his visit in view of the latest development of the Soviet-Polish conflict.

The news that Moscow is planning a certain decentralization of the state by giving greater independence to the various Republics in the diplomatic sphere as well as with regard to the national defense has aroused great interest among Baltic and Polish circles in London.

These circles are regarding this new Soviet measure as a political propagandistic maneuver, pursuing the double aim of making the planned incorporation of Poland in the Soviet Union palatable to the inhabitants of which the Western Powers, according to the Soviet

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

FIVE PEERS HONORED BY DIET COLLEAGUES FOR LONG SERVICES

13 Bills Are Approved; Koizumi Says Population Rise 1,000,000 Yearly

At the proposal of President Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, the House of Peers unanimously voted to express the commendation of the House to Marquis Jutoku Saigo, Kayokai; Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado, Kayokai; Count Hakutaro Hayashi, Kenkyukai; Kazuye Shoda, Kenkyukai, and Kishichiro Oka, Koyu Club, for serving the House for more than 30 years, when it met in a plenary session at 10:07 a.m. this morning.

Representing the five honored members, Marquis Nakamikado thanked the House for the commendation.

Then, the bill respecting the Reserve Fund and five others which had been sent by the House of Representatives were taken up, and referred to their respective committees.

The chairmen of the commissions on the Railway Construction bill, the Postal annuity law bill and 11 other measures reported on their findings on the respective bills. The 13 bills were then but to vote, and unanimously approved.

Population Increase Sound

In answer to an interpellation regarding population increase made at yesterday's meeting of the House of Representatives Committee on Revision of the Welfare Annuities Law, Welfare Minister Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi gave emphatic assurances of the favorable condition of Japan's population question. The gist of the Welfare Minister's elucidations on the matter is as follows:

"The condition of population increase in our country is a matter of unbounded rejoicing. In 1926 the natural population increase was 1,020,000. Up to 1933 the 800,000 to 900,000 mark was maintained, and the 1,000,000 mark was topped in 1933. Influenza epidemics and other retarding factors brought down the curve to 600,000 to 700,000 at times.

"In the fourth and fifth year of the China Affair, our enemies thought that our population had registered a sharp decline, however, the natural increase has at all times exceeded the 1,000,000 mark. The population curve, according to age, shows a normal healthy curve of real pyramid type, with the lower points stretching far out like the foothills of Mt. Fuji.

"Even with the inclusion of the Negro population, the population curve in America has shown a tendency recently to form dents on the side of the pyramid. This indicates the decrease of middle-aged population. The British curve follows along the outline of a bottle, indicative of the last stages of a decadent nation.

"Germany has rectified some of her past failings through the Fuehrer's population-increase policy. A contraction has appeared in the bases of the Soviet curve, denoting decrease in birthrate.

"As compared to other nations, Japan's population situation is in a very favorable condition. In view of the fact that the young men are being sent to the front, all necessary measures are being duly deliberated to keep the effects of the war on the nation's population at the lowest possible minimum."

Court Sentences Delayed

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—German military authorities in France decided to postpone the execution of sentences for 916 French citizens, who were found guilty of various crimes, and notified Ambassador Count Fernand de Brinon, French liaison officer with the Reich authorities in Paris, of the decision, according to Paris reports.

Shaw Pays Stiff Tax

Domei

LISBON, February 2.—Reflecting exorbitant British taxes, the Evening Standard today said that the income of George Bernard Shaw, famed writer, is today [illegible] whereon he pays [illegible] annually in taxes, according to an Associated Press report received here.

The estimates of his income was made by British income tax specialists in connection with the announcement that the estate left by Shaw's wife totaled about $800,000.

EAST ASIA RAIL LINE IS PROPOSED IN DIET

To Connect Tokyo, Shonan —Journey Could Be Made In Approximately 8 Days

The construction of a Greater East Asia railway line connecting Tokyo with Shonan, making it possible to travel the whole distance in a little more than eight days, was urged by Isaburo Tanaka, member of the House of Representatives, at yesterday's session of the Accounts Settlement Committee.

Replying to this proposal, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, said that the Government is giving urgent consideration to the improvement of the transportation facilities in Greater East Asia, and for this purpose, various plans are being discussed with the countries concerned. However, Mr. Yamamoto regretted that at the present he was unable to report on the negotiations, but he said that they have been making considerable progress.

The plan suggested by Mr. Tanaka is for the construction and operation of a railway trunk line from Tokyo to Shonan via Shimonoseki, Fusan, Mukden, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Hengyao, Canton, Nannin, Chennankwan, Hanoi and Bangkok (or from Hanoi to Phnom-Penh, Konken and Bangkok). Of this entire line, the parts which would be newly constructed are the section from Canton to Chennankwan, and that between Hanoi and Phnom Penh (or (between Bunatah and Konken), totaling 640 kilometers or 775 kilometers.

With the completion of the proposed line it would be possible to travel from Tokyo to Shonan in nine days and 11 and a half hours or eight days and three hours.

Mr. Tanaka explained that the construction of the railway line could be accomplished by utilizing local material and labor, and it would be possible to complete the entire line in six years.

"For the execution of the current war and for the establishment of Greater East Asia, such a railway line is absolutely necessary," Mr. Tanaka continued. "Furthermore, the line will contribute greatly to the development of industries of the countries concerned and also to the respective peoples," Mr. Tanaka concluded.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Oppressed Latin Nations

MAINICHI—One of the features of the current World War is that the Latin nations have been reduced to the direst distress in the history of the world at the hands of the Anglo-Saxons.

Surveying various phenomena that have come to light during the current war, we find that there is no doubt as to the Anglo-Savon intention of dealing a coup de grace to the Latin nations. Of course, their intention is not merely to subjugate the Latin nations, but to overthrow the Germans and the Yamato race and to place the Slavs under their thumb so as to complete their world domination. They may, therefore, be attaching only a minor importance to the degradation of the Latin nations to a third-class race as a mere by-product of the World War. But when we recall the great place in history the Latin race enjoyed as the leader of world civilization, we are struck by the miserable fate that has overtaken this great race.

The reader no doubt remembers the view expressed by General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, regarding the incorporation of France, an astounding piece of brazen effrontery. France may now have dropped out of the firing line but there is no denying her principal position among the Latin nations. The only road to recovery for France is cooperation with Germany, and the Vichy leaders are fully aware of this simple fact. But General Charles de Gaulle, General Henri Giraud and others have played into Anglo-American and Soviet hands, through their ill-advised actions. Because of their folly, French Africa has almost completely been bolshevized. A recent dispatch indicates that the Arabians of Morocco are breaking out into riot because the political guarantees which de Gaulle had given them have come to nothing. De Gaulle himself having turned a puppet of the bolshevizing forces, political guarantees and the like are out of the question.

It is also a well-known fact in what a miserable state the people of Southern Italy are now finding themselves under the mailed fist of the Anglo-American oppressors. The bolshevization of the region is also nearly complete, it being planned that a bolshevik regime should be established there after doing away with the House of Savoia. At the anti-Fascist convention held at Bali since the end of last month, Senator Beneditto Croce, a leader of the Freemasonry, declared: "The anti-Fascist Italians must establish a government that can take its place among the full-fledged governments of Europe." This means that the Badoglio regime is not qualified. The meeting also resolved that King Emmanuel should abdicate. At this rate, one must ask: for what have Savoy and Badoglio betrayed their country? But above all, we must express our sympathy for the people of Southern Italy.

Argentina, the one Latin nation in the whole Western Hemisphere who maintained a serene and independent attitude of neutrality, has finally succumbed to Anglo-Saxon machinations. It is not a matter of today or yesterday that the United States has sought to dictate to Latin America in the fair name of the good neighbor policy. Before the war Britain was a powerful bulwark against this "neighborliness" but now Britain has no other alternative but to follow the leadership of the United States or of the Soviet Union. In Argentina, the rights and interests Britain had built up as a result of a full century of work have had to be sacrificed to American greed for the sake of the war against Germany.

Now the Anglo-Saxons are after Spain. It may be feared that the Anglo-American persecution of this country, hardly recovered yet from the ravages of her recent civil war, may prove fatal to the sovereignty and independence. But, we are convinced that Chief of State General Francisco Franco will manifest the strength to wade through the poisoned currents of the Anglo-Saxon intrigue.

MARRIAGES IN EAST ASIA An Indian wedding. The marriage ceremonies are performed strictly according to the traditional Hindu rites. As soon as the ceremony is over the thoughts of the young Indian couple surge back to their compatriots, suffering untold miseries under the tyranny and oppression of British misrule and exploitation. The bridegroom will rush to his post in the Indian National Army, rallying under the banner "On to Delhi." The Rani of Jhansi Regiment awaits the bride. How fortunate is this young Indian couple, who may freely join the march onward to Delhi for the liberation of their countrymen.

An Eurasian Wedding: Church bells ring out with a happy, joyous peal over the clear morning skies of Shonan. The notes of the wedding march flow with solemn dignity from the old organ as an Eurasian couple quietly enter the church to be united for a new life in the world. The solemn nuptial vows are accompanied by fervent oaths to be faithful to the lofty ideals of Greater East Asia and to cooperate wholeheartedly for the construction of Greater East Asia. Faces gleaming with bright hopes, the newlyweds face a rosy future, their Asiatic consciousness fully awakened to the new order of things.

MALAI TO CELEBRATE DAY OF FOUNDATION

Programs Arranged for February 15; Birth of Administration Also Set

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, February 2.—An elaborate program to celebrate the birth of New Malai on February 15 is being drawn up here by authorities and representatives of local communities. It is planned to build several commemoration arches in the town, while public buildings and private houses will display the Rising Sun flags.

Japanese Empire Day, which falls on February 11, and the Anniversary Day on February 15 will be both observed as public holidays.

The celebrations which will last for a week will feature public meetings where speeches will be delivered by local leaders. Land and aquatic sport meets, visiting musical concerts to comfort convalescing members of the Japanese Armed Forces will also be held.

The anniversary of the establishment of the Military Administration in Johore will be also observed on February 3. At that time, lectures will be given by Japanese officials.

Meanwhile, leaders of local communities declared their desire to make the anniversary week an occasion of rejoicing and thankfulness and at the same time express their determination to cooperate with the authorities in helping win the war in creating a self-sufficiency for Malai and in speeding up reconstruction work.

Italian General Executed

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—General Italo Garibaldi, former Commander of the Italian Forces in Africa, was sentenced to death and subsequently executed on the charge of treason, according to Rome reports. He was a descendant of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot of the 19th century.

Memorial Service Due For Late Dr. Paravicini At 3 p.m. on Saturday

The members of the Swiss Legation and other fellow countrymen of the late Dr. J. A. F. Paravicini will hold a memorial service at his residence, No. 236, Gumyoji, Minami-ku, Yokohama, at 3 p.m. Saturday, February 5.

Over 100 Malai Students Enter Teachers' School

Domei

SHONAN, February 2.—More than 100 student teachers from all parts of Malai were admitted into the new term of the higher normal training school here yesterday with due ceremony.

Gathered on the spacious field fronting the school building, the students were addressed by Principal Takuma Sera followed by Othman Bin Shawal from Malacca, who read an oath in Japanese which was taken by the students.

In view of the fact that Shonan is fast becoming a highly industrialized center, the students are for the first time to undergo a three-month course in science in addition to other subjects.

Chinese Leader Pledges Full Support to Laurel

Domei

MANILA, February 4.—Go Co-lay, President of the Chinese Overseas Association in Manila, called on President Jose P. Laurel this morning to pledge the support of Chinese residents to the administration's social and economic rehabilitation programs.

The Chinese leader informed the Chief Executive that his countrymen are doing their full share for the drive, as well as to further stabilize the general business conditions in the city.

Carlos Palance, well-known business man, also called on President Laurel to offer full collaboration in the field of business.

Soviet-Pole Issue Said Critical Test

(Continued from Page 1)

Union, might be willing to approve of such an incorporation.

Sees Imperialistic Aim

Domei

BERLIN, February 2.—Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's declaration concerning the reshuffle of the Commissariat of Defense is regarded in the Wilhelmstrasse as a proof of the imperialistic tendencies of the policy of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Russia, it is stressed here, by appointing further diplomatic representatives for the individual Republics of the Soviet Union tries to secure for herself a greater influence at all the international conferences.

Mr. Molotov's statement on the fundamental importance of the Soviet-Czech pact for the "deepening of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the small European countries" was characterizing Moscow's intentions of Sovietizing Europe, German officials declared.

Penang Students Enroll

Domei

PENANG, February 2.—The fourth batch of 34 students were admitted yesterday into the Officers Training Institute here. Those, who are members of the Government staff, have been specially selected for training in the Interpreter's course.

Civilian Air Defense Urged by P.I. Paper

Special

MANILA, February 2.—Urging preparedness against terror-bombing by the Anglo-Americans, the Tribune said, "If we are both spiritually and materially ready to meet the enemy's onslaught we need not fear air attacks. Fear, panic and chaos, so closely linked with air raids, are nothing but lack of proper mental preparation and discipline."

The Tribune added, "The desperate Anglo-Americans have always been noted for their efficiency in the use of instruments of cruelty and weapons of destruction. Examples of their proficiency in this line are numerous both in Europe and Greater East Asia.

"However, as in the case of Germany, adequate measures have been adopted to take the sting out of air raids as far as loss of human lives is concerned."

Stressing the need for mental preparedness and spiritual discipline, as well as the building of air-raid shelters and the collection of fire-fighting equipment, the Tribune declared, "Above all we urge all to become more conscious of the necessity of civilian air defense."

Indian Fighters Set

Domei

IPOH, February 3.—Completing their intensive three-month military training course, the first batch of volunteers in the Azad Hind Fauj training camp, gave an impressive display of martial drill at the graduation ceremony held on the camp grounds recently.

Paying tribute to camp officers for the efficient manner in which the camp has been run, a high-ranking officer from the headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj declared that he had seen for himself what proper training methods could do to Indian youths who three months ago were just raw recruits.

The ceremony was climaxed by a march-past with the camp commandant taking the salute.

Java Stamping Out Illiteracy

Domei

SURABAYA, February 2.—The campaign to stamp out illiteracy sponsored by the local branch of the Poetera Association has now advanced to Djombang Prefecture in the westernmost prefecture in Surabaya Province, where 13 courses are now being given for illiterates, it was learned here. Courses are being held simultaneously in various towns in the prefecture. With the employment of additional teachers, many more courses are expected to be opened in the near future.

Many Join Malai Army

Domei

PENANG, February 2.—The response of the local inhabitants to recruit in the Malai Volunteer Army was seen yesterday when a total of 411 applicants were recorded for the day. The majority of them were Malais and Chinese.

MONEY DIFFICULTIES FACE YANKS IN CHINA

Standard Exchange Rate Does Not Exist—Forced To Pay Exhorbitant Prices

Domei

CANTON, February 3.—In view of the constant failure of price control measures to check the rising tide of inflation in the Chungking-controlled areas, the authorities have come to assume a "don't care". attitude and are allowing the leakage of reports which expose the economic chaos within the Chungking areas.

For instance, a report showing the comparison between the wages of army officers and the price of commodities leaked out yesterday from Chungking. The report disclosed that a major in the army receives $22 per day, a sub-lieutenant $15 and a regular soldiers from 40 to 75 cents.

The prices of commodities are unstable, with one pound of pork at the foremost fighting areas costing $1 to $1.85 and a 20-pack cigarettes selling for $1 to $2. Weak straw sandals sell for 20 cents, it was added.

The Cheng Chi Jipao, a newspaper published at the front, recently carried an article exposing the difficulties facing foreigners regarding money exchange.

In desperation, the report said, foreigners are beginning to use their own country's currency. A standard money exchange rate does not exist. An American soldier can get 40 yuan for his dollar while a member of the diplomatic service can only realize 30 yuan. The ordinary exchange rate is 20 yuan for $1, but in the black market, $1 can be exchanged for as much as 90 yuan.

Under these circumstances, the dispatch added, rich landowners and wartime millionaires are hesitating to send their sons to schools in these areas. Furthermore, those that have made their fortunes through wartime racketeering are attempting to leave the country because they want to spend the rest of their lives in comfort, the report concluded.

Shonan Catholics Migrate

Domei

SHONAN, February, 3—The development of the model agricultural colony by the Catholics in Negri Sembilan Province of Malai is progressing satisfactorily, and again a band of 202 ardent Catholic colonizers left here for the hinterlands. This is the fourth group of colonizers to depart from Shonan, and will make the total number of colonizers in Negri Sembilan district 772 in all.

Also ten families and 46 orphans, all girls, formed the first group to leave for a certain district in Johore Province.

Foe Drops Many Bombs

Domei

LISBON, February 3.—The North African anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that in the Mediterranean area, the anti-Axis air forces dropped 18,000 tons of bombs during January, or a total of 100,000 tons of bombs since the invasion into North Africa up to the end of January, according to Algiers reports.

Interesting People

Boosts Shrine Construction in East Asia

"Wherever I visited in the Greater East Asia regions, my first thoughts were 'All this emanates from the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty'," Shosaku Takahara, Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, who recently returned from his two months' inspection trip through Hongkong, Canton, Saigon, Hainan Island, Shonan, Java, Timor, Amboina, Celebes, the Philippines and other Greater East Asia regions, spoke thus when commenting on his observations of the progress of shrine construction in these territories, to the Mainichi.

Divine Will Evident

"As I witnessed the various peoples of Greater East Asia benefiting under the Imperial Solicitude and Concern that all peoples of Greater East Asia may occupy their rightful places in the world, I could not help but feel that it only through Providential will that the War of Greater East Asia can be waged and not through the efforts of any earthly hero," Mr. Takahara declared. "The men of the Japanese Forces are warriors of Heaven. Their bravery is the martial achievement of Heavenly powers. Therefore, wherever the Imperial Forces advance, shrines are certain to be erected to serve as the fountainhead of the spiritual life of the native inhabitants."

"In Hongkong," he continued, "a shrine was in the process of construction on a hill behind the city. A military officer in charge of the project said to me, 'A shrineless territory might be said to be minus a vital seeing eye.' The Shonan Shrine has already seen completion and is visited with profound reverence by Japanese as well as native worshippers. The Shrine overlooks a large lake and the thick surrounding jungles take on a deeper mysticism of primeval forests with the erection of the divine edifice. The fall of Singapore was wrought through Providential protection and through the noble sacrifice of the lives of the Japanese soldiers so it is but fitting that the construction of a shrine and of a memorial to the war dead should receive foremost attention.

Soul of Shonan

"General Tomoyuki Yamashita is said to have walked through the jungles in search of an appropriate spot for the Shonan Shrine and his final choice was made on the present location. The Shrine was built by the joint efforts of the Japanese soldiers and the native inhabitants with materials that were on hand.

"This Shrine represents the soul of Shonan. The native inhabitants have come to experience a new feeling of gratitude as they offer their humble prayers at the Shrine. It is said that maintenance of order and the morale of the people in Shonan have risen visibly since the construction of the Shrine.

"Also on Hainan Island, Macassar and Manila, shrines are being built or the site already selected for commencement of the work in the near future. Of course, as conditions differ in each Greater East Asia regions, it might not be possible to erect shrines in all places. However, it is my fervent wish that shrines, symbolic of the rising spirit of Greater East Asia, be constructed in the future in every region throughout Greater East Asia."

Indian Sculptor Working On Sculpture of Rani

Domei

SHONAN, February 3.—Jacob Tarecon, well-known Indian sculptor, will shortly complete an excellent sculpture of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, which will be presented to patriotic daughters of the Azad Hind—members of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

The bust on which Mr. Tarecon has been working day and night at his studio will depict the Rani holding a sword. The bust will be three feet high and will be finished in copper.

It is recalled that during the past year, Mr. Tarecon had completed sculptures of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, conqueror of Singapore, Mahatma Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that as part of the second anniversary celebrations marking the birth of New Malai, which is to be held on February 15 for a week, all of Mr. Tarecon's busts and other studies will be put on exhibition at the Great World Amusement Park.

Manila's Population Low

Domei

MANILA, February 2.—The population of Manila last month totaled 1,930,000 showing a decrease of nearly 35,000 compared with the figure in December last year.

The survey made by the Mayor's office was based on contemporary reports of the city's neighborhood associations.

Officials said that the decrease in the population in the city is due to the return to the provinces movement of the people, which in turn is attributed to improved economic conditions in the provinces as well as the cooperation of the citizens with the Government's policy to secure self-sufficiency for the Philippines.

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Labor Corps Formed

Domei

BANJERMASIN, February 3.—In order to bolster the spirit of labor service, the authorities in South Borneo will start a movement for the organization of the labor service corps, comprised of young men among the native inhabitants. Extensive canvassing has been commenced from February 1 and will continue for a period of one month.

Government officials and Japanese residents in the territory will take the initiative in providing good examples to the native inhabitants.

On the first day of the labor service movement, the Civil Administrator of the Japanese Military Administration himself spent a day of hard, manual labor. Henceforth, each day 50 Japanese will mingle with the native inhabitants and do their share in the labor service corps.

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